REGISTERED No. 61—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,276.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JUNE 4, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Re. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—	
First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
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line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

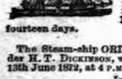
For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ORIENTAL, 1,481 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander H. T. Dickinson, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 13th June 1872, at 4 P.M.

	June 1872.		June 1872.
Leave BOMBAY	15	Leave Colombo	22
,, Carwar	15	,, Galle	23
,, Mangalore*	16	,, Negapatam	26
,, Cannanore*	17	,, Pondicherry	27
,, Tellicherry*	17	,, Madras	29
,, Calicut*	18	,, Coconada	July 1
,, Beypore*	18	,, Visagapatam	2
,, Narrakal	19	,, Bimlipatam	2
,, Cochin*	19	,, Gopaulpore	3
,, Alleppy*	20	,, False Point	4
,, Tuticorin	21	Arrive CALCUTTA	6

* During the South West Monsoon, viz. from 18th May 1872, to the end of August, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports of Mutteghairy, Vingoria, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin and Alleppy. The Steamers, however, will call at these ports weather permitting, but passengers for the Neilgherry Hills will proceed to Beypore or Mavalai six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship ETHIOPIA, 1,132 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander T. Annear, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 5th June 1872, at 6 noon.

	June 1872.		June 1872.
Leaves BOMBAY	5	Leave BUSSORAH	20
Arrive Kurrachee	8	Arrive Fao	24
,, Guadur	10	,, Bushire	26
,, Muscat	12	,, Lingah	28
,, Bunder Abbas	14	,, Linga	30
,, Linga	16	,, Bunder Abbas	July 2
,, Bushire	18	,, Muscat	4
,, Fao	20	,, Guadur	6
BUSSORAH	21	,, Kurrachee	8
		BOMBAY	12

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY commencing from 29th May, 1872.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Avery, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 12th June, 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

"WILSON LINE."
LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.
TO SAIL ABOUT 10TH JUNE.

The fine s.s. YEDDO, 1,800 Tons, 250 H.P. nominal, Captain J. P. A. Arnesen, will be despatched as above. She has excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class Passengers, and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARES EXCLUDING WINES, &c.

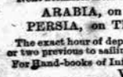
TO LIVERPOOL, 1st Class	Rs. 500	
Ditto 2nd ,,	,,	300
TO SUEZ 1st ,,	,,	300

* For plans and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co., Bombay.

N.B.—To be followed by the X ANTHO.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave

GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

To Aden	1st Class. £22	2nd Class. £15	3rd Class. £7
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay :—

ARABIA, on MONDAY, 1st July 1872.
PERSIA, on THURSDAY, 1st August 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay, 20th September 1871.

S.S. NEERA

WILL sail for CALCUTTA on or about the 7TH JUNE. For Freight apply to STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 29th May 1872.

LAMPS! LAMPS!!
FOR
KEROSENE, PETROLEUM, & PARAFFIN.
WRIGHT AND BUTLER,
EXPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS.

AMERICAN BURNERS AND FIXINGS.

PHOTOGRAPHS UPON APPLICATION.

Everything appertaining to this Trade.

Orders must be sent through an English House or accompanied by 60 days' draft.

Birmingham—NEW JOHN STREET, WEST.
PATENTEES OF THE CELEBRATED "ECLIPSE."
NO CHIMNEY BURNER.

CARSON'S
ORIGINAL
ANTI-CORROSION PAINT,
PATRONISED BY THE QUEEN,
The British and Indian Governments.

It is extensively used for all kinds of Outdoor Works, as Iron, Wood, Stone, Brick, Compo, &c., &c., and stands
A TROPICAL SUN WITHOUT BLISTERING.
Lasting twice as long as common Paint.
Can be easily applied by any person, requiring simply to be mixed with Raw Linseed Oil.
White, Light Stone, Buff, Cream, and Portland Stone Colours, Lead, Chocolate, Red, Oak, Purple, Brown, and Black, Greens and Blue.

WALTER CARSON & SONS,
La Belle Sauvage Yard, Ludgate Hill, London.
Caution.—All Casks bear the Trade Mark.
AGENTS FOR
THE ARCHIMEDEAN LAWN MOWER.
Particulars on application.

THOMAS D. MARSHALLS'
GENTLEMEN'S FIRST-CLASS BOOTS.
at Moderate Prices for Cash.
THE NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
with Particulars of Special and Convenient Arrangements for Indian Residents, Post free to India.
GENTLEMEN'S ELASTIC BOOTS,
Calf for walking, or Patent Leather for Dress 21s., Hide Hunting Boots 45s., Morocco Slippers 7s. 6d. Orders should be accompanied by pattern boot or paper pattern of sole the size required, and Remittance crossed "Bank of England."
Prepaid Orders, if over £5, sent Carriage free to Bombay Calcutta or Madras.
THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.
On Friday, the 7th June, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. ORISSA, (1,646 tons, and 300 H.P.) Captain P. S. Tomlin, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF BATTY FIELDS AND HILLY GROUNDS AT SEWREE.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the Estate of Messrs. F. and D. F. Cama and Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 2nd July, at 3 P.M., sell by Public Auction, on their respective spots, several lots of Batty Fields and Hilly Grounds at Sewree; full particulars whereof will appear hereafter.

For conditions of sale, inspection of plans, and further particulars, application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 4th June 1872.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY,
No. 25, APOLLO STREET.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.

AUCTION SALE of Teakwood round pieces, and Railway Sleepers, &c., near the Powder Works Bunder, Mazagon, at the Shoreyard of the late Mr. Cullianjee Sewjee (deceased).

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of June 1872, at 2 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above place, by order of the executors of the last will and testament of Mr. Cullianjee Sewjee (deceased) a quantity of Teakwood round pieces, Railway Sleepers, Telegraphic Posts, Rafters, Logs, also a Wooden Shed.

The above will be sold in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of small purchasers.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co

Bombay, 4th June 1872.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at COLABA.

On SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the premises at Colaba, the valuable building known as the Bon'bay Bonded Warehouse Company's premises. This splendid property was erected at a cost of 8 lakhs of rupees, and it is admirably suited for a Spinning or Weaving Mill, or for a large store shed for Government or the Railway.

For plan and further particulars, apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class Mahogany Grand Square Piano, by C. H. Schroder, a handsome English built light Open Carriage, a powerful Grey Australian Horse, height 14-3, Plants, &c., at Breach Candy, opposite the Hindoo Temple.

On THURSDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovenamed place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Carriage, Horse, &c., the property of E. W. Keily, Esq., the same comprises rich cut glassware, handsome dinner, and breakfast service, best plateware, such as a set of dish covers containing 3 hotwater curry dishes, cruet, pickle and egg frames, waiters, salvers, a set of king's pattern spoons and forks, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, first-rate breech-loading gun and rifle, by Robert Jones, &c., richly carved blackwood furniture, such as a set of dining table in 5 pieces, sideboard, whatnot, dining-room chairs, circular, pier, sofa and card tables, easy, and drawing-room chairs, conversation sofas, whatnots, music stand, a first-rate full-toned grand square piano, by C. H. Schroder, plated single and five light hanging argand lamps, handsome Brussel's carpet, English brass fourposts bedstead, camp cots, Cleopatra couches, dressing and washing tables, toilet glasses, towel horses, dispense articles, cooking utensils, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

One handsome English-built light four-seated Open Carriage, with a handsome fast trotting grey Australian Horse and Harness. A strong serviceable Buggy.

A Child's Pony, &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF CHOICE AND RARE PLANTS AT BREACH CANDY.

On MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, a splendid collection of choice and rare plants, in tubs and pots, the property of F. Soutter, Esq.

No Catalogues, and the plants will be on view, four days previous to the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best plated, rich Crockery and Glassware, a Soundy's full-toned grand square Piano, a first-class Mahogany full-size slate Billiard Table, by Thurston, with bronzed 6 light Gas Lamp made to order, nearly new, a first-class English-built C. Spring Barouche by Nash brothers, &c., at Breach Candy, opposite the Hindu Temple.

On MONDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Billiard Table, Carriage, &c., the Property of Henry Gamble, Esq., changing Residence, at Baroda.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 4th June 1872.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.
The best remedy for
ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, AND INDIGESTION,
And the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,
And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.
N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia, and use Dinneford's Friction Gloves and Belts.
Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Poona, and Byculla.

BRISTOW, EDMONDS & WILLIAMS,
(Late BRISTOW & EDMONDS,)
PERFUMERS, FANCY SOAP MAKERS, AND DRUGGISTS,
ALSO
GENERAL BRUSH MAKERS,
WHOLESALE AND EXPORT,
27, BUSH LANE, CANNON ST., LONDON,
(Established nearly 100 Years.)
So well known for their
ESSENCE OF PEPPERMINT, ESSENCE OF JAMAICA, GINGER, and their JAMAICA and MARROW POMATUM.
These preparations are unique and unrivalled.
MANUFACTURERS OF
SEIDLITZ AND SODA POWDERS,
Specially for India, China, and the East.
CITRATE OF MAGNESIA,
In bottles of various sizes.
COLD CREAM, BEAR'S GREASE and CIRCASSIAN CREAM-Rose, Jasmine and Macassar Oils, Lavender Water, and Eau de Cologne.
ESSENCES, BOUQUETS and NOSEGAYS for the Handker, chief in great variety, including Ess. Bouquet, Jockey Club, Millefleur and Ylang Ylang.
FRENCH ESSENCES AND POMADES.
Liberal terms to Merchants and large Shippers.

NOTICE.—The following CATALOGUES of Messrs. CASSELL, PETTER, & GALPIN'S PUBLICATIONS are now ready, and may be procured from every Book Store :—

1. CASSELL'S EDUCATIONAL CATALOGUE, containing a List of Works suitable for all classes of Schools, including those Books which have been adopted by School Boards in England, by the Ontario Board of Education, and other Public Bodies.

This list also supplies information as to Cassell, Petter, & Galpin's specialties in the way of Material for School use—such as

Colour Boxes, Mathematical Instruments,	Microscopes, Drawing Instruments, &c.

2. CASSELL'S CLASSIFIED LIST OF BOOKS, containing a Complete List of Cassell, Petter and Galpin's Publications, classified according to their value, from 6d. up to Twenty Pounds.
3. CASSELL'S COMPLETE CATALOGUE, containing a List of the following Works issued by Cassell, Petter, & Galpin :—

Fine Art Volumes,	Bibles,
Children's Books,	History,
Educational Works,	Natural History,
Serial Publications,	Poetry, Travel,
Dictionaries,	Hand-books ; and
Religious Literature,	Miscellaneous.

*** Copies of the above Catalogues can be obtained on application at the Office of this Paper.*

FOR SALE.—ELECTROTYPES OF WOOD ENGRAVINGS, to the number of 70,000. Full particulars on application to Cassells Petter, and Galpin.

CASSELL, PETTER, & GALPIN ; LUDGATE HILL, LONDON ; PARIS ; AND NEW YORK.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ½, ¼, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public ; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ½, ¼, and ⅛ Pint Bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Orient, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in Half and Quarter-pint Bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London, and at all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.
On Monday, the 17th June, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. TRAVANCORE (1,900 tons and 400 H.P.), Captain C. H. Eastley, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Friday, the 14th June.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE S.S. EMEU (1,538 tons and 300 H.P.), Captain Geo. Lee, will be despatched to CHINA on MONDAY, the 10th June, at noon, calling at Singapore.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. and O. Company.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

A SURGEON required for the S.S. YEDDO, sailing on 10th June.—Apply with full particulars to GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. YEDDO, lately arrived from London, are requested, before taking delivery of their Goods, to PROCURE INVOICES, and to PAY a DEPOSIT of ONE PER CENT. on the value. The Average Bond is now lying at our Office for signature.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents S.S. Yeddo.

Bombay, 3rd June 1872.

NOTICE.—A MEETING of the COMMITTEE, PERSIAN FAMINE RELIEF FUND, will be held in the TOWN HALL (Durbar Room), on WEDNESDAY, 5th June, at 5 P.M.

G. T. ROBINSON,
Honorary Secretary.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.
—NOTICE.—The DIVIDEND of EIGHT PER CENT. (equivalent to Rupees Forty per Share) declared at the Eighth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company, WILL BE PAID on and after the TENTH of JUNE 1872, on production of Share Certificates, to Shareholders on the Register to this date.

By Order,
GEO. PUGH,
Head Office, Byculla, 30th May 1872. Manager in India.

NOTICE.—It is hereby notified, that the Undersigned did, on SATURDAY, the 1st instant, pay to Her Majesty's Treasury in Bombay the sum of Rs. 16,000, being the THIRTY-FIFTH MONTHLY INSTALMENT of the first 15 LAC LOAN, with interest ; and also the sum of Rs. 14,630, being the THIRTY-FIFTH MONTHLY INSTALMENT of the VEHAR WATER WORKS DEBT, and Rs. 9,8.0, being the THIRD INSTALMENT on account of the NEW LOAN OF RUPEES (15,00,000) FIFTEEN LAKHS, aggregating Rs. 40,440.

J. B. PEILE,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.
Bombay, Municipal Commissioner's Office, 3rd June 1872.

COCONADA CHEROOTS,
of superior quality.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
"BABINGTON" muster, box of 250	3 12	4 4
"HAVANNAH" do. ,,	4 4	4 12
"OFFICE" do. ,,	1 6	1 8
Do. ,,	3 6	3 12

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

ACCOUNT OF THE BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY FOR THE WEEK ENDING 1ST JUNE 1872.

Receipts.	Budget Estimate	For Past Week.	Present Week.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bal. 1st Jan. '72.				1,15,513 9 0
Rates	17,34,445	28292 8 1	35,942 13 11	694,170 6 0
Duties—Town	5,03,000	22939 5 4	13,651 7 9	245,690 13 1
Do. Tobacco	1,43,000	56,400 0 0	3,000 0 0	59,400 0 0
Do. Liquor	1,22,189	36,389 8 0	55 0 0	36,924 8 0
Conveyances Lic	10,788	4,412 12 0	.....	4,412 12 0
Do. Wheel Tax	2,30,053	89,938 8 0	5,786 0 0	86,624 6 0
Market Fees	2,11,574	72,901 11 10	3,164 12 3	76,066 8 1
Halalcore Cess	2,26,880	87,695 5 4	6,651 0 1	94,346 5 5
Health Dept.	12,000	12,000 0 0	.....	12,000 0 0
Workshops	9,300	51,277 9 0	160 10 0	51,438 3 0
Debt	15,00,000	1,50,000 0 0	.....	1,50,000 0 0
Deposits	.....	1,13,950 15 11	600 0 0	1,14,550 15 11
Advances	1,70,000	26,092 9 11	5,315 11 5	31,408 5 4
Miscel.—Fines	13,000	3,453 8 3	322 2	3,775 15 4
Do. Receipts	9,748	11,802 4 1	131 0 0	11,933 4 1
Do. Fees	55,171	29,536 5 5	3,291 1 5	32,827 6 10
Do. Savings	2,141	1,186 9 5	42 5 6	1,208 13 11
Last Yr's Assets.		9,923 6 11		9,923 6 11
Total Rs.	49,02,174	2386534 12 6	78,697 5 5	3064152 1 11
		Grand Total Rs.		324,779 7 11

Disbursements.						
Superintendence	1,23,403	45,200 8 9	4,155 7 9	49,365 0 6		
Assessment	50,603	21,837 12 8	.....	21,837 12 8		
Collection Dept.	1,19,441	39,672 7 3	2,208 8 0	41,880 15 3		
Police Account	3,76,462	144664 9 10	52 4 4	144,716 14 2		
Health Dept.	8,88,333	337769 2 8	3,621 3 1	305,390 5 9		
Public Works—						
Establishment		75,072 29,373 14 4	2,549 0 0	28,824 14 4		
Lighting		2,56,648 83,123 2 7	20,738 12 0	103,861 14 7		
Watering		1,19,941 39,672 7 3	631 0 0	66,194 7 3		
Repairs, Roads		2,41,389 94,297 9 3	22,774 3 11	117,101 13 2		
Do. Buildings		3,393 175 7 6	.....	175 7 6		
Improvements		50,000 299 7 7	.....	299 7 7		
Water Works		70,254 18,520 4 10	2,391 4 3	21,911 9 1		
Drainage		2,83,517 11,907 11 6	2,013 1 2	13,920 12 8		
Vic. Gardens		5,000	.....	.....		
Workshops		..... 29,357 12 0	3,036 4 2	32,474 0 2		
Debt		6,72,734 376315 10 10	40,461 12 0	416,977 6 10		
Education		10,000 2,224 0 0	.....	2,254 0 6		
Deposits		..... 51,470 7 3	7,000 0 0	58 470 7 3		
Advances		20,000 26,902 9 2	1,138 5 0	26,028 14 2		
Plant & Stores		..... 630 14 6	*678 7 7	12 6 11		
Miscellaneous		16,221 16,598 4 2	580 0 0	17,178 4 2		
Last Year's Liabilities		1559223 13 0	9,449 3 2	1568673 0 2		
Total Rs.	33,45,156	2850442 15 5	118233 13 8	2918456 13 1		
Balance on 1st June 1872				322303 10 10		
			Grand Total Rs.	3240760 7 11		

* Debits and Credits deducted.

JAMES THORBURN, Actg. Controller. J. B. PEILE, Actg. Municipal Commissioner.

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.
LULWORTH LODGE, BIRKDALE PARK, SOUTHPORT, LANCASHIRE.

MISS THOMSON receives a limited number of young Ladies, to whose mental culture and religious training her entire time is devoted. Resident Foreign and English Governesses also Visiting Professors.

The salubrity of this favourite Watering-place, distant from Liverpool twenty miles, renders it a desirable residence for Delicate Children, or those from abroad.

FOR CLEANING PLATE
USE
GODDARD'S PLATE POWDER.
(NON-MERCURIAL.)

This Powder has obtained a reputation throughout the United Kingdom and the Colonies altogether unequalled by any article ever introduced for Cleaning Plate.

See the recommendations of more than 500 Leading Firms which accompany each box. Sold by Chemists, Ironmongers, &c., and by

THE INVENTOR,
J. GODDARD, Leicester.

Agents for Bombay—Messrs. Treacher & Co.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions ; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c., Machine-ruling and Paging, and Book binding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

Bombay Gazette Steam Press.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dee Works :—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

UPWARDS OF FIFTY YEARS' experience has fully confirmed the superior reputation of these Lozenges, in the cure of ASTHMA, WINTER COUGH, HOARSENESS, SHORTNESS of BREATH, and other PULMONARY MALADIES

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering a well-known remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS, and is especially adapted for children.

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT-DESTROYING POWDER.

Quite harmless to animals, but effectually destroys every species of insect in all stages of metamorphosis.

Sold in packets, tins, and bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.

SEVENTY YEARS OF SUCCESS

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL

Possesses extraordinary properties for promoting the Growth, and improving and Beautifying the Human Hair.

Price 3s. 6d. and 7s. Family bottles (equal to 4 small), 10s. 6d., and double that size, 21s.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR

Exerts the most soothing, cooling, and purifying action on the Skin, eradicates Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, Discolorations, and other Cutaneous Visitations, and renders

THE SKIN SOFT, CLEAR AND BLOOMING.

Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO,

Or Pearl Dentifrice, compounded of Oriental Ingredients, is of inestimable value in Improving and Beautifying the Teeth, Strengthening the Gums, and in rendering the Breath Pure and Fragrant. Price 2s. 9d. per box.

Sold by all Chemists and Bazaar Dealers.

Ask for "ROWLANDS'" articles, and beware of spurious imitations under the same or similar names.

NOTICES.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

WEDNESDAY, 5TH JUNE.

GRAND FASHIONABLE EXTRA NIGHT.

COMEDY! COMEDY!!

The Performance will commence, by desire, with the Gem of English Comedy, entitled,

DELICATE GROUND,

OR, PARIS IN 1793.

To be followed by the Beautiful Closet Scene from Shakespeare,

HAMLET.

The whole to conclude with the mirth-provoking Comedy of

KATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO.

BOX PLANS AND TICKETS AT MESSRS. SOUNDY & Co.'s MUSICAL REPOSITORY.

BOMBAY NATIVE INSURANCE COMPANY (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE.—PARTIES having CLAIMS against the above Company will please send the same as soon as possible to the Undersigned for adjustment.

A. VIEGAS,
SORABJEE FROMMURZE, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 22nd May 1872.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE MALAPAR COMPANY (Limited).—The above COMPANY are prepared to make LOANS on LAND and other FIRST CLASS SECURITY for long or short periods, and applications will be received by the Undersigned.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
Malabar Co., Limited.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).—Mr. JAMES H. SLIGHT has been appointed to officiate as DEPUTY SECRETARY and TREASURER during the absence of Mr. W. Fraser.

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 28th May 1872.

NOTICE.—Any one INDEBTED to, or having CLAIMS against, the ESTATE of the late Surgeon MAJOR J. S. RIMINGTON, Residency Surgeon, Baroda, will communicate with the Undersigned within ONE MONTH from this date, after which no further Claims will be admitted.

LIONEL C. BARTON, Major,
Political Agent, Rewa Kanta,
President, Committee of Adjustment.

Baroda, 31st May 1872.

ANY PERSON INDEBTED to, or having CLAIMS against, the ESTATE of the late Major R. J. CASTELL, with Rifles, is requested to communicate with the Undersigned within ONE MONTH from this date, after which no Claims will be admitted.

W. A. GLASSPOOLE, Major,
President of Committee of Adjustment.

Baroda, 1st June 1872.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE will be HELD on WEDNESDAY, the 5th June, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Office of the Chamber,—to receive the Report of the Committee on the questions of the improvement of the Elphinstone Property, and the formation of a Port Trust, and to pass such Resolutions in reference thereto, as may be considered expedient.

The attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By Order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 23rd May 1872.

THE ESPLANADE HOTEL.

REDUCED RATES.

DURING the Monsoon months a greatly REDUCED SCALE of CHARGES for BOARD and LODGING will be OFFERED to PARTIES taking Apartments by the Month or for a specified TERM.

W. MAULS, Manager.

BULL'S PATENT HAND DREDGER, for SINKING WELLS through Sand in any position and to any depth.

For periodically cleaning out old Wells which have become foul or silted up it is particularly adapted.

This Machine is very largely used on the Oudh and Rohilkhund, Punjab Northern States, and other Railways, in many cases in perference to any other machine.

One of numerous testimonials of its great utility is here given.

Extract of letter, dated Lahore, 3rd April 1872, from the Executive Engineer Punjab Northern (State) Railway, Ravee Brid.e Division—

"I have the pleasure to add that we have obtained the most satisfactory results this season with your Dredgers. The rate of sinking a 12' 6" cylinder at over thirty feet depth has been frequently between six and seven feet a day of twenty-four hours when in clean sand.

"R. J. MALLET, Executive Engineer."

Price of each Machine despatched to any Railway Station in India in direct communication with Lucknow is as follows :—

Of 2 Cubic feet capacity	..	..	Rs. 100 0 0
4 ,,	,,	,,	,, 125 0 0
6 ,,	,,	,,	,, 150 0 0
8 ,,	,,	,,	,, 175 0 0
10 ,,	,,	,,	,, 200 0 0

Orders to be addressed to

BABOO SHAMA CHURN MOOKER

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

MUCH inquiry for 2nd Issue of the New Bank of Bombay. Other shares and Government Paper firm.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value @ sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	p. a.			
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,600-1,610
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	788
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	212½
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,300
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	270
40,000	281	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 ex1.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	165
37,000	125	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	103
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	490

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	2,000	all	Rs. 78	Colaba Land Co.	1,595
8,000	150	all		Prove Land & Pier Co. Ld.	122
750	2,000	2,000	31p.s.	Mazagon Land	785
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	405

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21|3·0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	238
.....	£20	109·13	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	124
.....	£20	43·10·2	do.	Ditto Ditto	
.....	£100	#1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	19|5·1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.s	Albert Mills Co.	1,350
600	1,250	all	50p.s	Alexandra Spinning	1,195
500	2,500	all	160*	Alliance Spinning	2,435
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,525
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	855
1,000	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	160
750	2,000	all	200p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,400 xd.
750	2,000	all	200p.s	Great Eastern	2,000
2,500	1,000	all	140p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,900xd.
900	1,000	all	Nil.	Morarjee Spinning	1,010
800	2,500	all	225*	Oriental	2,500
600	2,500	2,400	216p.s	Royal	1,975

* Per share for the half-year

MISCELLANEOUS

.....	2,500	1,500	75 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,375
50,000	50	all	4½ p ct	Bombay Gas Company	55
800	2,000	300	21 ps.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	175
1,000	50	all	2 ps.	Mechanics B'd'g's Co.	24
2,000	500	all	40 ps.	Dreacher & Co.	430
3,000	250	all	6 ps.	Vegas Patent Slip Co	55

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
.....	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	8
.....	95	19½	...	Do. China	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10¾d.
London Banks ...	6 months' sight ...	1s. 11½ to 1/11¾d.
Do. Credits ...	6 do. do.	1s. 11⅝d.
Do. Documents.	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 7/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 3/16 to ¼d.
Do.	30 days' sight ...	100
Do.	60 Do. do. ...	99 13/16
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight ...	99½
China	60 Do. do. ...	229

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 15-9 to 15-9-6
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolus	220
Mexican Dollars	222
Five- Franc Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	106½ to 106¾
Gold Leaf	16-13
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch ...	16-13
Australian Gold ... 100 touch ...	16-12
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	...112¾ to ¾.
New Transfer Loan of Four & half per cent. of 1872...104¾	
Four per cent	...101¾ to 102
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ...	...105½
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1865-67	...103½
5 years' Debenture Loans	...102½
10 years' do. do.	...105
5 years' do. do.	...103
Six per cent Municipal Loan House Rate ...	...112
Do. Do. Market Rate	...112
New French Loan 5 per cent (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871 ...	90 to 90½
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	90 to 90½
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs 117) per Bond. 87	

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 1st June compared with the statement issued on 25th May :—

Liabilities.	25th May.	1st June.
Proprietors Capital :—		
First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ... ... Rs. 50,00,000		
Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. ... ,, 10,00,000	60,00,000	60,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	5,00,000	5,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	365,33,782	370,36,111
Do. do. do. at Branches.	20,07,778	24,40,215
Other Deposits	167,45,603	187,46,203
Post Bills	43,911	38,361
Cash Credits, undrawn	7,76,681	6,61,496
Rs.	6.6 07,752	654,22,736
Assets.		
Government Securities	69,28,856	70,56,625
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	56,13,212	56,27,433
Loans, on Security of do. do.	11,44,787	15,00,465
Current Accounts, overdrawn ...	3,525	4,872
Bills Discounted	164,86,389	111,03,975
Stamps	6,420	6,495
Dead Stock ... ... Rs. 4,93,113		
Amount applied in reduction ,, 50,000	4,38,113	4,38,113
Bullion	21,42,044	23,35,412
Cash Balances with Correspondents ...	11,58,068	12,53,706
Cash and Currency Notes	347,05,937	350,76,588
Rs.	626.07,752	654,22,736

CALCUTTA.—30TH MAY.

THE Bank of Bengal reduced its rates of Interest and discount, one per cent. all round ; and increased one per cent. margins, on loans on Government Securities.

The following transactions were reported :—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents., at Rs. 101-4 in the morning, to Rs. 101-8 in the afternoon.

4½ per cents. at Rs. 104-6.

In shares—

Bank of Bengal shares continue in demand, and a good number of share were bought to-day. The prices fluctuated between Rs. 1,585 and 1,595, and one or two single shares at slightly higher.

Agra Bank shares at Rs. 90.

National Bank shares at Rs. 106.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—3RD JUNE.

London ..	Cotton ... ... Cases ... ... Seeds	No ship.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton ... £2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d. Wooden Ships ... £2 5s. 0d. Myrabolms & Colr bds £2 0s. 0d. Seeds ... £1 0s. 0d.	
Havre ...	Cotton ... Coffee ...	No ship
Overland Steamers ...		£2 10s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal ...		£2 5s. 0 l. to £2 7s. 6d.
China ...	Steamer Cotton ... Rs. 7 to 8 per bale. Opium ... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest	
	Sailing Ships ...	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta ...	Salt ...	Rs. 4 8 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay ...		Rs. 17 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius ...		Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From
3	Morning Light ...	Chesson ...	Liverpool, Feb. 7.
	Sir John Mandeville	Matthias ...	Liverpool, Jan. 16.
	Queen of the Lake ...	Grosart ...	Greenock, Jan. 26.
	Koina (s)	Profumo ...	Jeddah, May 16.

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	China (s)	Perrins ...	China.
	St. George (s) ...	Haswood ...	Liverpool.
	Sir J. B. Carnac (s) .	McNabb ...	Coast and Goa.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship Quorn, Murphy, to Rangoon.

Ship City of Nan'ng, Meek, to Bedwin.

Ship City of Tanjore, Leslie, to Rangoon.

Ship Cromwell, Robison, to Boston.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, latitude 18° 53m. 45s. N. ; Long 4h. 51m. 25s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea = 37 feet.

May.	Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations. Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	Temperature of the Air.	Wet-bulb Thermometer.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity of Air.	Extent of cloudy Sky the whole day (cloudless = 0, overcast = 10) read at 9h. a.m. on following day.	Minimum temperature of Air read at 9h. a.m.	Wind. General Direction.	Wind. Movement in 24 hours.
	In.	°	°	°					
27	29·749	84·6	78·3	74·6	722	4·9	80·4	W.NW.	314
28	·742	83·9	78·8	72·6	694	2·0	83·4	80·5 W.NW., W.NW., W.NW.	NW., W. 213
29	·740	83·9	76·2	73·0	707	1·9	80·0	80·5 W.NW., W.NW.	NW., 220
30	·749	84·2	75·9	72·6	682	2·0	83·0	80·2 W., WNW., WSW	W., 186
31	·731	84·6	76·9	74·1	711	7·0	83·9	80·3 W., WNW., WNW.	W., 237
1	·760	85·4	78·3	76·1	740	3·5	80·4	82·0 NW., NNW.	W. 225

	In. Ct.
Fall of Rain during the Week	0 0
Registered between 1st January and 20th May	0 6
Total Fall of Rain between 1st January and 2nd June ...	0 6

DAILY IMPORTS.—3RD JUNE.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Neera (s), 8 packages, patent weighing machines, Soondersas Mooljee ; 1 case toys, Ebram Abdool Hoosun, 1,844 bundles hoop iron, Greaves, Cotton & Co. ; 85cases sherry, Lawrence & Co. ; 1 case rifles, W. F. Soares.

Teviotdale, 1 case phaeton, Samjeebhoy Parpia ; 6 crates earthen jars, Rasoun Noormahomed.

FROM LONDON.

Krishna (s), 4 cases clocks, Mahomedally Lookmanjee.

Jeddo (s), 2 cases medicine, Ruttonjee Jewaee, 30 cases porter, British India Steam Navigation Company.

Teviotdale, 11 cases paper, Byramjee Shapoorjee & Co. ; 49 bales paper, Cajee Ebram Noormahomed ; 2 casks lamps, Ruttonjee Sorabjee & Co ; 1 case ink, and 46 cases oilmanstores, Hajee Adum & Sons.

Othello (s), 1 case hardware, Merwanjee & Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Nankin, 6 cases hard ware, Rustomjee Sorabjee.

FROM GENOA.

India (s), 111 cases loaf sugar, David Sassoon & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—3RD JULY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Oriflamme, 962 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co. ; 100 bales cotton, Runchordass Motichund ; 200 bales cotton, Lalljee Samjee.

Sir Charles Napier, 95 bags linseed, W. Nicol & Co.

Stornoway, 90 bales cotton, Danjee Shamjee ; 503 bundles linseed, Vursaj Monjee ; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon & Co.

Scandoria (s), 57 bales cotton, G. Buldew ; 39 bales wool, Roopchund Motichund ; 67 bales cotton, Becherdass Ambidass ; 100 bales cotton, Manachund Gopaldass ; 100 bales cotton, Planguve, Vinay & Co. ; 300 bales cotton, Lalljee Geele ; 82 bales goat hair, Jacob Sawoo & Co.

Yeddo (s) 42 bales wool, Gunputrow Vussonjee ; 30 bales wool, Dayall Coorjee ; 50 bales cotton, J. Dayall ; 100 bales cotton, Manorebhoy Luckmedass ; 72 bales cotton, Lallobhoy Gopaldass ; 219 bales cotton, Forbes and Co. ; 35 bales cotton, Graves, Cotton & Co. ; 195 bags myrabollams, Remington & Co. ; 30 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon & Co. ; 125 bales wool, Shamjee Vurjee ; 325 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham & Co. ; 288 bales cotton, Oodhoojee Bhanjee ; 67 bales cotton, Adams and Kennedy ; 97 bales cotton, Remington & Co ; 21 bales cotton, Joodha Nemdanee ; 2 bales wool, Ramjee Rayachund ; 94 bales cotton, Kessowjee Vunmalee ; 219 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co. ; 10½ bales cotton, Ramchund Rayachund ; 25 bales cotton, V. Coorjee ; 42 bales cotton, C. Toolsaram ; 56 bales cotton, S. Sounzar ; 10 bales hides, E. Bates & Co.

Orissa (s), 100 bales cotton, Dongursedass Goolraz ; 175 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co. ; 30 bales wool, J. Hormusjee & Co.

Daniel Rankin, 140 bales cotton, Nathoobhoy Vurjeewandass ; 300 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott & Co. ; 17 bales cotton, G. Purcotum.

Celestial Empire, 95 bales cotton, Manorebhoy Luckmedass.

FOR LONDON.

Orissa (s), 12 cases fishmaws, 90 bundles deer horns, and 5 bundles skins, Peerbhoy Damjee ; 16 bales hides, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 50 bundles hides, Allaruckia Tanjeee ; 16 bales hides, Peerbhoy Assur ; 40 bales hides, D. G. Husson & Co. ; 100 bundles hides, Khakobhoy Nansee ; 57 bundles hides, Peerbhoy Damjee ; 125 bundles hides, Razabally Aliruza ; 51 bales skins, C. M. A. A. Mohideen & Co. ; 7 bales hides, M. Oomerbhoy ; 9 bundles hides, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 36 bags linseed, P. Hukimjee ; 15 bales hides, H. O. Chingance ; 29 cases mother o'p. shells, L. Bhimabhoy ; 90 cases olibanum, D. G. Husson and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Orissa (s), 3 cases indigo, M. G. A. Cader.

FOR TRIESTE.

Orissa (s), 200 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee, Touche and Co.

Sphinx (s), 5 bales hides, Bell, Brandenburg and Co. ; 45 bales hides and skins, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR BOSTON.

Cromwell, 22 bags linseed, J. P. Cornforth and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Emue (s), 50 bales cotton, Choncelall Khaitance ; 50 bales cotton, Ramnath Baboolnath ; 80 bales cotton, D. G. Husson and Co.

China (s), 30 boxes bullion, the Agra Bank ; 9 chests M. opium, Raghoonath Jugganath ; 16 chests M. opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

China (s), 10 chests M. opium, Raghoonath Juggannath.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

The sales undermentioned are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

PIECE GOODS.

					Rs. A. P.
1,000	pieces	Grey Shirtings	40 inch	39 yds. 7 lbs.	5 2 0
2,500	,,	,, ,, (Fine)	40 ,,	39 ,, 7 lbs.	5 2 0
1,000	,,	,, ,,	40 ,,	39 ,, 7 lbs.	5 0 0
1,000	,,	,, ,,	40 ,,	39 ,, 6 lbs.	4 9 0
1,000	,,	,, ,,	40 ,,	39 ,, 8½ lbs.	5 11 0
1,500	,,	,, ,,	40 ,,	39 ,, 8½ lbs.	5 12 0
1,800	,,	,, ,,	40 ,,	39 ,, 8½ lbs.	5 13 0
1,000	,,	,, ,,	45 ,,	39 ,, 9 lbs.	6 14 0
300	,,	White Mulls	40 ,,	20 ,,	2 3 0
300	,,	,, ,,	40 ,,	20 ,,	2 7 0
300	,,	,, ,,	40 ,,	20 ,,	2 11 0
200	,,	,, ,,	40 ,,	20 ,,	2 15 0
200	,,	,, ,,	40 ,,	20 ,,	3 3 0

COTTON.

50	candies	New Dholleras,	ready	... Rs. 266
50	,,	,, Do.	ready	... ,, 264-66
500	,,	,, Do.	ready	... ,, 260-63
50	,,	,, Sawginee	ready	... ,, 288
50	,,	,, Do.	ready	... ,, 285
175	,,	,, Jodia	ready	... ,, 253½

YARNS.

7,500	lbs.	Orange No. 40 ...	...	...	... 15½
18,000	,,	Water, ,, 30 ...	...	...	... 12½
6,000	,,	,, ,, 20 ...	...	...	... 13
72,000	,,	Goods ...	...	...	... 8 9/12

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 3.

Baugh, Colonel, 5th Regiment, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

Tool, Captain, on leave, from Deolalee.

Hennessy, Captain, 15th Sikhs, on leave, from Peshawur.

James, Captain, 16th Regiment, on leave, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 3.

Peile, Lieutenant, 15th Regiment, to join, to Malligaum.

Green, Major, 28th Regiment, to join, to Surat.

Davidson, Lieutenant, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, on furlough, to England.

Cunningham, Captain, Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to England.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom ...	June 7 ...	3-30 P.M. ...	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 7 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	,, 14 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M.
China	,, 17 ...	3 P.M. ...	No after-packet.
Australia	,, 29 ...	3 P.M. ...	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c. ...	,, 7 ...	5-30 P.M. ...	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Friday at 5 P.M.

The following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation from the 31st idem :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 1-30 P.M.

Register d Letters up to 1 P.M.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 Anna each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1 P.M

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1872. The hour of the steamer's departure is 5 P.M. :—

Friday ...	June 7	Friday ...	Sept. 20
,, ...	,, 14	Monday ...	,, 30
,, ...	,, 21	,, ...	Oct. 7
,, ...	,, 28	,, ...	,, 14
,, ...	July 5	,, ...	,, 21
,, ...	,, 12	,, ...	,, 28
,, ...	,, 19	,, ...	Nov. 4
,, ...	,, 26	,, ...	,, 11
,, ...	Aug. 2	,, ...	,, 18
,, ...	,, 9	,, ...	,, 25
,, ...	,, 16	,, ...	Dec. 2
,, ...	,, 23	,, ...	,, 9
,, ...	Aug. 30	,, ...	,, 16
,, ...	Sept. 6	,, ...	,, 23
,, ...	,, 13	,, ...	,, 30

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie ; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies ; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies ; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conformin to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1872 :—

CHINA MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At 3 P.M.		At 3 P.M.
Monday ...	June 17 Tuesday ...	Oct. 8
,, ...	July 1 ,, ...	,, 22
,, ...	,, 15 ,, ...	Nov. 5
,, ...	,, 29 ,, ...	,, 19
,, ...	Aug. 12 ,, ...	Dec. 3
,, ...	,, 26 ,, ...	,, 17
,, ...	Sept. 9 ,, ...	,, 31
,, ...	,, 23 ,, ...	1873. Jan. 14

AUSTRALIAN MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At 3 P.M.		At 3 P.M.
Saturday ...	June 29 Sat. day ...	Sept. 21
,, ...	July 27 ,, ...	Oct. 19
,, ...	Aug. 24 ,, ...	Nov. 16
		Dec. 14

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The B.I.S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers from Bombay to Kurrachee and Persian Gulf will leave as under :—

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR KURRACHEE.

Friday ... June 7 Friday ... June 21

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Friday ... June 14 Friday ... June 28

Registered and Ordinary Letters, as well as Books and Sample Packets and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M., and late fee letters up to 12 noon on the day of departure of the Steamer, as above shown.

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

In supersession of Postal Circular No. 11, dated 26th January 1872, and Erratum, dated 2nd February 1872, it is notified that the dates on which Regular and Supplemental Mails will be made up are as given below :—

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mails are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritimes Company, but as sometimes the French Mail Steamers leave Aden for the Mauritius before the dates given in the Time Table, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that portion may sustain at Aden.

Regular Mails.		Supplemental Mails.	
Friday ...	June 7	Friday ...	June 14
,, ...	July 5	,, ...	July 12
,, ...	Aug. 2	,, ...	Aug. 9
,, ...	,, 30	,, ...	Sept. 6
Monday ...	Sept. 30	Monday ...	Oct. 7
,, ...	Oct. 28	,, ...	Nov. 4
,, ...	Nov. 25	,, ...	Dec. 2
,, ...	Dec. 23	,, ...	,, 30
,, ...	May 20		

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*) ...	Rs.	42	0 0
Half Year	*ditto* ... ,,	24	0 0
Three Months	*ditto* ... ,,	14	0 0
One Month	*ditto* ... ,,	5	0 0
One Week	*ditto* ... ,,	1	8 0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes* ; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports ; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India ; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12.

Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum ...	Rs.	10	0 0
Per Copy	,,	0	4 0

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—PARELL ROAD.

Master—Mr. McDONALD, Mistress—Mrs. McDONALD, } With two Assistants.

Music Master—HERR SCHMUCK.

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FORT SCHOOL—8, HORNBY ROW.

Master—Mr. LUMSDEN, Governess—MISS WASTENEY, } With Assistants.

Music Master—HERR SCHMUCK.

FEES.

Government Standards ...	Rs.	5 and 6 ...	Rs. 8
1	3	7 and 8 ...	10
2	4	Music ...	10
3 and 4	6	Drawing ...	2

Mr. and Mrs. McDonald have ample accommodation for the reception of Boarders at the Byculla School.

By Order of the Committee,

D. C. BOYD, JOHN PATON, } Honorary Secretaries.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

KEOGH—June 1st, at Bombay, John Poyntz Keogh, aged 7½ years, of congestion of the lungs, deeply regretted by his sorrowing mother.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BRAND—May 26th, at Agra, the wife of Edward C. Brand, Indigo Planter, Allyghur, of a daughter.

CAREY—May 29th, at Meerut, the wife of Mr. P. F. Carey, Overseer, G. T. Roads, of a son.

GARDEN—May 22nd, at Port Kangra, Punjab, the wife of Captain H. Campbell Garden, of a son.

GRIGG—May 28th, at Baikie House, Ootacamund, the wife of Henry B. Grigg, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

WRIGHT—May 23rd, at St. Stephen's, Ootacamund, the wife of Mr. Alexander Wright, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BARBOZA—BONJOUR—May 23rd, at Ootacamund, at St. Stephen's Church, by the Rev. H. P. James, B.A., Mr. W. A. Barboza, to Mrs. Catherine Bonjour.

DEATHS.

GRIGG—May 28th, at Baikie House, Ootacamund, Emmeline Mary, infant daughter of Henry B. Grigg, Esq., C.S.

LEFEUVRE—May 26th, at Dacca, of consumption, Seraphine Ann, the beloved wife of Mr. L. François Lefeuvre, of the Dacca College, aged 35 years 11 months and 12 days.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department." *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, JUNE 4, 1872.

THERE are few countries besides India, in which one is able to watch the curious psychological effects of a high civilisation on minds which are, for all practical purposes, entirely blank. There are large tracts of country whose inhabitants have, until quite recently, been almost totally unacquainted with the peculiar machinery of British rule. Their inhabitants are "Bheels" or "Kolees ;" the former the aborigines, probably, of the land they now inhabit, and, possibly, of the great peninsula we call India. Their manners and customs are entirely different from those of the more modern "Hindoo ;" their physique is of a more hardy kind, and their intelligence greatly inferior. They are but little acquainted with the history of their race, and, beyond the peculiar feudal allegiance of each village to its head-man, they have scarcely any of the clannish feeling which unites most wild tribes in large bodies under one acknowledged leader. Two or more villages will join together in a raid, but it is very probable that in the following year they will be ready to fight with one another.

Under their nominal native rulers they were and are governed with a happy disregard of any established form which is only too well calculated to keep up the characteristics of their mode of life. The collectors, of what may be called "taxes," used to come down when the Chief's exchequer was in need of replenishment, and proceeded to extract as much as possible from the people. In return for this the Chief was perhaps kind enough to allow them to loot neighbouring villages in other territories, to cultivate land any where they chose, and to levy black-mail from all travellers. There was no such thing as safety from attack. If the crops failed, a not unusual occurrence, the village rose with bows and slings, and took possession of the cattle belonging to some village not too far off. They sometimes deserted their original village altogether, and established themselves in another, ready made if possible, if not, in some convenient spot. This system is evidently opposed to our ideas of the fitness of things, and "*Il faut changer tout cela*" was evidently the appropriate motto. Under such a régime, too, the name of "law" was naturally as unknown as that of "order." "Every man" was "his own lawyer," and the law he could best understand was the "Lex talionis." The rule was to take his neighbour's goods, and the remedy was for the sufferer to kill the depredator on the very first opportunity. Once a man was killed a vendetta was established as unrelenting as in Corsica. The enemy was not safe in his own house, nor indeed was his family. Of course, such a social or unsocial system made the people as careless of danger and as reckless of life, as are all savage nations, where "might is right." One good quality they had, they were "truthful," and that even when they might save their lives by lying. It may be said that their truthfulness was mere want of invention, the one great necessity for an artis ic falsehood, and no doubt stupidity had much to do with it.

Now to such a people comes a great and enlightened Government, with all the paraphernalia of civilisation. Police were introduced, law-courts established, and the newly-subdued savages were to enjoy the inestimable privilege of paying for stamped paper, and of feeing vakeels. Now let us see the result of this first principle of civilisation. The Bheels *would* steal ; it was the fashion, and we know how arbitrary that is. They *would not* work, for it was not the fashion ; and it was, besides, ungentlemanly to go out to work, when, by taking a good deal more trouble, and running the risk of being shot, they could perhaps steal some buffaloes. An arrow through the stomach or in the eye was nothing compared to cultivating a small plot of ground, and eating one's own grain, to the great disgust of one's neighbour. Some did it, of course, but they atoned for it by triumphant looting in the intervals. The police could not, of course, respect such prejudices, and after a time the Bheels began to see that looting was not nearly so paying nor consequently so gentlemanly as formerly. They gradually settled down, and found that, if the Sirkar did not allow them to loot other people, neither did it allow others to loot them.

The consequence is that there are now villages well-established, where formerly there were none. Cattle and crops are safe, where a few years ago no one dare live for long. Moreover, the people appreciate this, and will testify to its advantages. If asked for the history of their villages, the inhabitants of the smaller ones will say that they have no history, for there was no possibility of establishing one where they were every month exposed to the chance of being looted. What the "Sirkar" is, or where it lives, they neither know nor care, but they know that they are infinitely better off than under the old régime. Unfortunately, however, the British Government has introduced courts of law, which are as so much Syriac to the aborigines. It is incomprehensible to the Bheel mind that he should be kept for weeks and fed much better than he ever was before, in order that he may eventually be hanged. His query is, "Why not hang me at once?" He says, "I killed the man ; of course I did ; you know very well it was my duty. If you must hang me, do so at once ; I killed him." But no ; he must be brought before a very ghee-struck magistrate sitting in a very stuffy coat, and committed. He is then sent to jail to await his trial, and eventually condemned to be hanged. A similar process is gone through with regard to theft, with a less tragic ending. The result of the system (belonging to a nation which has spent 1,800 years in perfecting it) is that the old truthfulness of the savage is dying out, wherever the courts of law appear, and perjury at two annas per head is taking it place. The drum-head court-martial would be an immense advance on their former condition, but we go further and give them what they cannot possibly comprehend —1, crime ; judgment ; punishment. 2, crime ; imprisonment with good feeding, followed by cheap perjury, and possibly ending in what is called punishment. These are the natural and the artificial ; the obvious, and the established systems. In prison they are taught to read and write, if they can learn. The result of this is that increased intelligence and the daily contact with men even more experienced in crime mean

cholera, this dreadful epidemic having appeared in the jail—and I regret to say is raging in the town,—for since last month nearly 200 persons were taken ill and *more than one third* of these have died. Government would really confer a boon on the people were they to send out two or three good experienced medical officers. I wonder if the head of the Medical Department in Bombay knows of the existence of cholera in this large town, where hundreds of pilgrims come in daily and may from hence go to Bombay.

It is true we have a medical officer, but he has most onerous duties of the station to perform, he has but a poor staff to assist him—although he is most zealous and energetic, I say it is impossible for one man to look after a town of 25,000 or more persons. Water too is scarce.

KHANDALLA, 1st JUNE.

THIS morning is as bright with cheerful sunlight as if it were the 1st of March instead of the 1st of June. We ought to have heavy clouds by this time as harbingers of even a late monsoon; the promise which wise natives gave us of an early monsoon has been proved to be a delusion and a snare, and we bless them backwards for misleading us. The only remnants of any kind of promise of a monsoon at all, are the light mists that come over us in the evenings and mornings, and the steady winds which blow from the W. S. W. night and day now.

As we were going out for our evening walk last night we met a party of natives carrying a huge dead cheeta. It was the largest cheeta I have seen—they called it a tiger, but it was spotted and not striped. It had killed a bullock in a village a little to the west of Khandalla; the villagers set a trap for it in which it was caught, and they then killed it with sticks. It looked quite perfect, only there was a little blood about the mouth as if it had died from internal injuries. It did not look starved, but plump and well-fed, as if it was always at home at dinner time.

Colonel MacLeod passed through Khandalla *en route* to Bombay by the noon-day train yesterday. He goes to take up his appointment as Superintendent of Military Clothing during Colonel Leckie's absence on furlough.

A party of P. and O Company's officers went over the hill last night to Corrunda on a shooting excursion. It is a pity they missed the cheeta; it would have been a more suitable death for the splendid animal to have been killed with powder and shot than in a cage by sticks.

People are preparing to leave Khandalla, not because the monsoon is coming, but because they had made arrangements to do so on the faith of the promise referred to above. It is absurd to leave Khandalla too soon, for there are no nullahs to cross, or over-filled stage bungalows to dread. The rains is the healthiest time here, old residents declare. When the heavy rain washes off the filth by hundreds of small cascades into the ravines, the air is pure and bracing, so one need not dread being "storm-stayed" for a day or two. In the event of the worst coming to the worst there is one palkee to take one by one to the station! By the way it would be a great advantage if some enterprising person would bring a tonga or two to Khandalla in the season. There have been many trips to Karlee Caves, but they have all had to be performed on scraggy ponies or rough bullock carts, no better than those complained of by the grumblers who visited Toongar Hill on the Queen's Birth day. There is one neat light bullock cart which stands at a door in the bazaar and has been the envy of excursionists, but on application they are told that it belongs to a "writer" who keeps it for his own use—worse luck to him.

There is not much news to give you from this place, though I have seen fewer people get up a concert or similar amusement when there were school children, such as are here just now, to be amused. What a break in their monotonous life such an entertainment would be, if they had a little tea, with cake and fruit, to wash it down. I am afraid we are not a public-spirited set this year, that's the truth. When I tell you that there are a few civilians, one or two military, a few professional, a few uncovenanted, and several educational gentlemen at this very small station, you will understand how unamalgamatable we must be.

The Honourable Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and family and the Honourable Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy are still here. Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit and some other Parsee gentlemen go to-morrow to Bombay, others go on Monday, and all are sending off unnecessary articles that they may travel as lightly as possible when the rain comes.—*Deccan Herald.*

BOMBAY.

A NATIVE PAPER AT AHMEDABAD.—It is stated that a Gujarathi paper is shortly to be started at Ahmedabad.

EUROPEAN VAGRANTS.—Yesterday there were thirty-two European vagrants in the Government Work-house attached to the House of Correction.

STRIPES.—The Acting Second Magistrate of Police yesterday sentenced a Maratha named Mahadoo Jeewa, a noted thief, to receive twenty stripes for stealing a turban belonging to one Gopal Ramjee.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Gunga, woman, obtained a warrant against one Esoo Tuttoo, whom he charged with theft of certain ornaments.

ACCIDENT.—On Saturday last a Hindoo, whilst in a drunken state, fell into the Bholeshwur tank together with a child which he was carrying. Both were taken out alive, and I conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

MR. HORMUSJEE BAPOOJEE VICCAJEE.—The *Rast Goftar* approves of the proceedings adopted by Mr. Hope, late Acting Municipal Commissioner, with reference to Mr. H. B. Viccajee, late Assistant Municipal Commissioner.

DEATH FROM SNAKE-BITE.—Dr. Blaney held an inquest on Sunday at Upper Mahim touching the death of one Bapoo Baloo. The jury upon the evidence came to the conclusion that the deceased met his death by the bite of a snake.

DEATH FROM HEART DISEASE.—On Sunday last an inquest was held at Goodfellow Street, Tardeo, on view of the body of Kamajee Yenkappa, a horse-breaker. The jury found that the man's death was caused by heart disease.

ASSAULT.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Mr. Woodward, the Acting Second Magistrate of Police, sentenced a Hindoo woman named Bhagoo to a month's imprisonment for committing an assault against the person of one Sucooo, woman.

A CHINAMAN SENT TO JAIL.—A Chinaman named Achee Apoo was sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday to six months' rigorous imprisonment, for stealing eight yards of cloth, the property of one Culliandas Shamjee, a cloth merchant.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Yesterday in the Fort Police Court a man named Luckoo Mahadoo, who had been thrice flogged before, was charged with stealing a saree belonging to one Mahadoo Ambajee, and was sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to six months' imprisonment.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—There were in all 258 prisoners in the House of Correction yesterday. Of these 34 were under sentences from the High Court, 193 from the Magistrates of Police, 30 from Military Courts Martial, and 1 from Naval Court Martial. Of the prisoners 171 were natives, and the remaining 87 were Europeans.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—A Parsee named Eduljee Sorabjee," in the service of one Rustomjee Pestonjee, appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday and obtained a summons and a search warrant against his brother Cooverjee Sorabjee, charging him with criminal breach of trust in respect of eight kegs and cases of ink.

MURDER BY THE KNIFE.—Dr. Blaney, Deputy Coroner, held an inquest on Sunday at Chinwa Butcher Street touching the death of one Ameesa Sinda, who is supposed to have died from the effects of a stab in his abdomen with a knife either inflicted by himself or some other person. The enquiry was adjourned till to-morrow.

INQUEST.—On Saturday Dr. Blaney, Deputy Coroner, held an inquest at Sooparee Baugh, Parell, concerning the death of a Hindoo lad, aged about nine years, named Esoo. The jury found that the boy's death was caused by his having been accidentally drowned in a tank on the premises of the Gokuldas Morarjee's Spinning and Weaving Mills, Parell.

THROWING STONES AT A RAILWAY TRAIN.—At the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Woodward, Pandoo Hurrychund and five other Hindoo lads were charged, at the instance of Inspector Smith, of the Railway Police, with throwing stones at the Poona up mail train from the Byculla Railway Bridge. They were convicted, and two of them were sentenced to receive ten stripes each, and the others to five stripes each.

THE SUSPICIOUS MURDERS AT KAIRA.—We mentioned the other day that two Banian brothers were murdered a short time ago at Kaira. We now learn from a Surat paper that while these unfortunate brothers were returning from a neighbouring village, where they had been to collect debts, they were murdered by some of their debtors. The murderers are also said to have threatened to murder the young children of the deceased, and the members of the deceased family keep the children away from home at night in some neighbour's house. The perpetrators of the crime have not yet been arrested.

PARSEE SOCIAL LIFE.—In days of yore all disputes in social life among Parsees were submitted to the arbitrament of the defunct Parsee Punchayet. It cannot be said that strict justice was obtained by this old-fashioned procedure, yet the parties to the dispute were apparently satisfied, from the want of a right appeal, with the decisions of the Punchayet. The terror of excommunication of the guilty or recusant party worked in almost all cases as a deterrent against refractoriness In this way many suits for the restitution of conjugal rights, for judicial separation, or for maintenance were heard and determined by the ancient Punchayet. The institution, however, of the Parsee Matrimonial Courts in Bombay and other cities has been not only a death-blow to the existence and influence of the Punchayet, but its decrees no longer hold good, and have been, in some cases, rebelled against. Parties now come forward to repudiate undertakings entered into with the sanction or authority of the Punchayet, and seek redress either in the Police or Matrimonial Courts. One or two such cases have recently found their way into our Courts, where they await investigation. Such a state of things is greatly to be deplored; yet when either of the duly-constituted courts mentioned above makes a decree between the parties seeking relief, there can be no doubt of its being legally enforced and strictly carried into effect.

THE LATE DEWAN TO THE GAEKWAR.—The *Gujerat Friend* states—"We are really sorry that Mr. Gopalrao Myral, late Dewan to the Gaekwar, has left no issue. It is believed that Bala Saheb, late Sir Sooba at Nowsaree, nephew of the deceased, will be the real heir-apparent, and in our opinion there is no other person fit to succeed him. It now remains to be seen who will be the Dewan at Baroda. Notwithstanding the real claim of Bala Saheb over the property of the deceased, it is said that the Gaekwar has raised certain objections against him. It is alleged that H. H. Mulharrao is indebted to the deceased in the sum of Rs. 2,000,000, which he does not intend to repay, and that he intended to borrow a further sum of Rs. 3,00,000. He also objects to Bala Saheb's adoption on the ground that the widow of the deceased Dewan is at present pregnant. We, ask in the name of common sense and justice, what right has the Baroda Durbar to raise such frivolous objections and to interfere in a matter like this? The widow can adopt any one, and the Baroda authorities have no right to prevent her from the course which she intends to adopt. We strongly recommend the friends and relatives of the deceased to cause the widow to leave the Gaekwar's dominion at once, and to settle herself somewhere in the British territory. If the Gaekwar were to raise any objection, they should at once apply to the British Government, and through their assistance bring her down to Bombay, where proper justice is administered. We also recommend the shetts and soucars of Baroda to leave Baroda, where there is no justice, and to settle themselves in the British territory, where their rights will be protected and due justice would be administered to them."

JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER, SIND.—We were rather disappointed in not seeing Mr. Raymond West's name amongst the list of passengers by the mail steamer which arrived here on Monday last. We have it from a reliable source that it is quite possible Mr. West may not come to Sind at all, as it is believed that he would much rather wait till a vacancy occurs (and this is likely to be the case in a short time) on the Bench of the Bombay High Court. Whilst wishing Mr. West every success of advancement in high office, as the reward of his acknowledged abilities, we regret that Sind should be deprived of a gentleman whose merits have won for him a deservedly high esteem for just administration of the law.—*Sindian.*

THE WATER FAMINE IN POONA.—The scarcity of water in the city of Poona is terrible. From all quarters we hear the most painful accounts of the suffering which the poor people undergo in their efforts to obtain a barely sufficient supply for themselves and their families. What they will do if the monsoon is long delayed is a question which we dare not face; we can only hope that God will in mercy send the rain soon. Can the managing committee of the Municipality not do something in imitation of what Colonel Finch has done for the people in this neighbourhood and in camp? Colonel Finch has the machinery at the Bund constantly at work supplying water to the different reservoirs, one of which has been erected near the Collector's office as near the city as it could be placed. Any wealthy gentlemen in the city who would come forward in this emergency and spend a little money on bullocks to convey water to the different corners of the city and within easy distance of the people would save many from death and earn for themselves the lasting gratitude of all classes of the community. None can fail to be interested in this question. If from carelessness in the matter our city is invaded by the pestilence, it will not confine its ravages to the abodes of the neglected poor.—*Deccan Herald.*

SHIPPING ITEMS.

AMONG the passengers by the P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Bangalore on Saturday was Mr. Adolph Gabriel, for Sydney.

THE SHIP CROMWELL, 891 tons, Captain H. W. Rohlson, will sail to-day, for Boston, with a cargo of 17,133 cwts. linseed, and 721 cwts. gunny rags.

THE SHIP MORNING LIGHT, 2,378 tons, Captain W. Cheston, arrived yesterday from Liverpool (Feb. 7th) with a cargo of 2,803 tons of coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Lawrence & Co.

THE SHIP SIR JOHN MANDEVILLE, 1,350 tons, Captain John Mathias, arrived yesterday from Liverpool (Jan. 16th) with a cargo of 1,634 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Edward Bates & Co.

THE SHIP QUEEN OF THE LAKE, 1,154 tons, Captain J. Grossart, arrived yesterday from Greenock (Jan. 26th) with a cargo of 1,550 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes & Co.

THE S.S. KOINA, 706 tons, Captain E. Perfumo, arrived yesterday from Jeddah (May 16th) with 181 boxes of gold and silver coins and a general cargo, and the following passengers:—

Mrs. Perfumo and two children, and 712 deck passengers.

THE S.S. ST. GEORGE, 1,235 tons, Captain J. Harwood, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 681½ bales cotton, 632 bales wool, 508 cwts. linseed, 1,050 cwts. galls, 270 cwts. coir yarn, 240 cwts. horns, 1,000 cwts. wheat, and 125 cwts. cardamoms.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S S.S. CHINA, 1,348 tons, Captain C. G. Perins, sailed yesterday for China, with a cargo of 1,670 chests Malwa opium, 1,150 bales cotton, 9 cwts. elephant teeth, and the following passengers:—For Hongkong—Mr. W. Sorell. For Penang—Mr. B. F. Tolatoe.

THE AHMEDABAD CONSPIRACY CASE.

COMMITTAL OF THE PRISONERS.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before the Senior Magistrate, the Ahmedabad conspiracy case, which has gained some local notoriety, was resumed for further consideration. The prisoners Bhiwa Buggywalla, Heeza Hemraj, Premjee Josey, Ismail Godur, Abdool Rehmon Hajee Cadur, Poonja Lohar, Nor Atcha, and Onmajee Ballojee, are charged with conspiring to fabricate false evidence and abetment thereof, and with conspiring to prefer false charges against Currim Khan bin Sudoo Khan, Haroon Lutiff, and Waljee Khemjee, with intent to injure, knowing that there was no just or lawful ground for such proceedings, and abetment thereof. Mr. Payne conducted the prosecution; Mr. Branson, barister-at-law, appeared on behalf of the second prisoner; Mr. C. Tyabjee for the fourth; and Mr. Peile for the fifth.

Mr. Payne said he did not propose to call any further evidence for the prosecution. It had been suggested to him that he should examine four or five witnesses more, but he thought it would be simply overburdening the depositions, already very lengthy, to do so. He would however, with the magistrate's permission, reserve to himself the right to shew that the charge preferred by Cooverjee Jetha in the magistrate's court at Ahmedabad had been withdrawn.

The magistrate said that, having had already gone over the depositions, he might safely express his opinion that there was no sufficient case against the second prisoner, the evidence being that of witnesses who were a discreditable set, except the police witnesses.

Mr. Branson—Then do I understand your Worship to say that my client will be discharged?

The Magistrate, answering in the affirmative, ordered the discharge of Mr. Branson's client, which was done at once.

Mr. Peile wanted distinctly to understand what his client was charged with.

Mr. Payne said it was abundantly clear upon the depositions, namely, that he was charged with fabricating false evidence and abetment thereof.

Mr. Peile—Against whom?

Mr. Payne—The charge is that he fabricated false evidence against Harroon, Currim, and Waljee, and abetted the offence.

Mr. Peile then addressed the Court, submitting that the only evidence against his client was that there were two meetings at which he was said to be present, and that he gave Rs. 20 for the expenses of the policemen. But Mr. Peile submitted that, were the evidence stretched to its utmost length, it could not prove more than that his client was an accessory after the fact. He was free to confess that the evidence, such as it was, might be useful as corroborative evidence, but here there was nothing to corroborate, and it was, therefore, of no avail. There was nothing to connect his client with the fact of Cooverjee Jetha's going to Ahmedabad. The money his client gave, if even for the purpose imputed against him, was long, long after the fact, while it was necessary to connect him with the offence in its inception and progress. He (Mr. Peile) had looked at all the sections of the Penal Code that could possibly apply to this case, and he did not think there was a single section that could apply to his client. The absence of a material witness, Ibbee, who was said to have brought in the money, was commented upon as most unaccountable. There was nothing to shew that the fifth prisoner paid the money in pursuance of a promise previously made. It was quite conceivable that he might have paid the money for the expenses of the policemen back to Ahmedabad, and granting that evidence might be made useful as corroborative, Mr Peile contended there was nothing to hang the corroboration on. He thought that when his Worship considered the evidence, he would be of opinion that, though his client was to blame, there was no evidence against him to stand the chance of a conviction before a jury; and he asked that his client be discharged.

Mr. Tyabjee, for the fourth prisoner, said that the remarks which had been addressed to the Court on behalf of the fifth prisoner applied more forcibly to his own client's case. In making a few general remarks, Mr. Tyabjee said the evidence of the man Ibbee, who had been kept out of the case entirely, would have been conclusive; and he thought his absence was a most suspicious circumstance in connection with the prosecution.

Cooverjee Jetha was called and examined by Mr. Payne. He said that he did not proceed with the charge made by him against Haroon, Currim, and Waljee, before the magistrate at Ahmedabad. It was a false charge, and was withdrawn.

The magistrate said he would not take upon himself the responsibility of discharging any more of the prisoners, but would commit them all to the ensuing Sessions.

The seven prisoners were then formally committed. The question of admitting them or any of them to bail was left to the magistrate, who said he would not refuse bail, but that he would not accept any unless satisfied that it was good and substantial.

THE ATTEMPT TO CHEAT THE FIRM OF MESSRS. EWART, LATHAM AND CO.

YESTERDAY in the Fort Police Court, before John Connon, Esq., Senior Magistrate, Dewsey Jowraz *alias* Lilladhur Dewsey and Nursey Lilladhur, were again placed at the bar, and charged with attempting to cheat the firm of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co.

Mr. Peile (Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile,) conducted the prosecution; Mr. Chalk (Chalk and Turner) defended the accused.

Mr. Henry Washington Atkinson said—I am assistant to the firm of Messrs. Lawrence and Co., who were the agents for the ship Prince Patrick when last in Bombay. I recollect fifty-seven bales of cotton being re-landed from that ship. This was done at the instance of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co. I saw the mate's receipt for these bales in the captain's possession the day before the ship went to sea; the captain took it away with him upon my advice. The ship cannot have reached England yet.

Mr. Chalk declined to cross-examine the witness

Mr. Henry Cribbin Macintyre said—I am measurer of cotton bales for the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay. I grant certificates on these measurements as I make the measurements. In my certificates I put down the marks on the bales, the number of the boat, and the name of the ship they are going to. The certificate is given to the mucadum of the shipper. I keep a counterfoil. I produce a counterfoil in the handwriting of a clerk and initialled by me. The particulars stated in this writing are correct. The Victoria Bunder mentioned in the certificate is popularly known as the Ritchie Bunder. We are not particular as to marks indicating the quality of the cotton. We are particular as to marks indicating its ownership such as this—A. D. in a diamond. The name of the shipper put into the certificate we get from the Custom House pass note.

A few more witnesses were examined, and on the application of the advocate for the defence the magistrate adjourned the case till Monday next.

INDIAN ITEMS.

LORD NORTHBROOK (says the *Madras Mail*), who so generously and unexpectedly gave Rs. 1,000 to the local Shipwrecked Sailors' Relief Fund the other day, contemplates, we understand, contributing liberally, *à la Baring*, to the support of the most deserving of the benevolent institutions in Madras.

WELLINGTON RACES.—The third annual meeting on the Race Course, at Wellington, commenced on Saturday, the 18th May. Fortunately, the weather was all that could be wished for; there was a goodly attendance of the fair sex, principally from Coonoor and Wellington, Ooty not being as well represented as could be desired—whose presence and bright toilettes contributed greatly to the gaiety of the scene. The day's sport is said to be one of the best ever had on the same course.

A CRY FROM MADRAS.—Madras has again been cheated out of her mails for twenty-three hours or more. The steamer was reported at Bombay at 9-30 on Wednesday morning, and as the train left a little before the mail bags reached the station, they had to remain in Bombay until Thursday, the Calcutta mails being sent off as usual by special train. This is likely to be the case almost every week, as the steamer usually makes Bombay in the morning.—*Madras Times.*

THE SIMLA VOLUNTEERS.—A correspondent of a Calcutta contemporary, writing from Simla, says that when the Viceroy arrived "the Simla Volunteers, composed in large part of schoolboys, turned out in fair force and marched down to Peterhoff to act as a guard of honour, *followed by their ponies.* Altogether a martial sight, seeing that the double march to Government House and back might cover three miles! I saw one young rascal, who could not carry his rifle, ill-treat a native who refused to carry it for him. With all respect for the volunteer movement, this sort of thing is mere tomfoolery."

ACCIDENT ON THE EAST INDIA RAILWAY.—Another "shunting" accident occurred on the East India Railway on Thursday morning, at Chandernagore. Two trucks were upset at *the points*, and a *down express* ran into them. One native has been sent to the hospital, and several others were bruised and shaken. It is very disagreeable to us to have so frequently, now, to notice these occurrences, but we are sure there is something radically wrong; and in so serious a matter as is involved in the risk to human life, consequent on these accidents, the sooner an inquiry into the present system of working is made the better for all concerned.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE ABOO LAWRENCE SCHOOL.—The Report of the Aboo Lawrence School for the year 1871-72 shows that more than fifty soldiers' children—girls and boys—have, during the year, been receiving a thoroughly good English education in a fine healthy climate at an actual cost to Government of Rs. 5,000, or rather less than Rs. 100 per child. Since the establishment of the school in 1854 with an average number of 53 children, there have been only seven deaths—all occurring in delicate and weakly children. The death-rate of children on the plains is, according to published sanitary reports, about 104 per 1,000;—amongst these children it has been about 8 per mille.

SIGNOR MARRAS'S CONCERTS AT OOTY.—Signor Marras has given us two concerts, in both of which some of the best music the world has heard has been given us, and if in the grand choruses of Rossini's "Messe Solennelle," for instance, the effect fell short of what we have experienced at other times and in other places, the shortcoming was entirely due to the unfortunate circumstance that Ootacamund does not possess a sufficient number of good tenors and basses, whereby the grand and majestic in a chorus can be effectively rendered. Ooty is rich in soprani, and can bring to the front, when occasion requires, several contralti, who, we dare to say, cannot be surpassed in any station of India; but unless they are hiding their talent under a bushel, the sterner sex in Ooty are almost all voiceless. "'Tis true, 'tis pity; pity 'tis, 'tis true."—*South of India Observer.*

THE STENCH ON THE BEACH AT MADRAS.—On Friday, the Officiating Municipal President, Colonel Richerdon, accompanied by the Assistant Sanitary Inspector, met Dr. Cornish, the Sanitary Commissioner, proceeded to a wrecked dhony lying close by named and Stremoottoo Comarasaway. The Sanitary Commissioner was not three minutes on board the vessel, when, all of a sudden, owing to the overpoweringly disgusting nature of the effluvia that arose from underneath the deck, he had to run out of the craft. The Sanitary Commissioner characterized the stench as being most injurious to human health, and told the owner of the vessel, M. Casava Moodelly, that if he did not clear out the vessel of all the water and the rotting rice, he would write officially to Government about the matter, with the suggestion that they should have the vessel blown up with gunpowder. Late in the evening yesterday, a number of coolies were at work on the wreck.

MISPLACED SENTIMENT IN LOAFERS.—Referring to the miseries of loaferism and the case of its last example in Calcutta, Charles Phelps, the *Englishman* says:—We, in common with many others, we suppose, were much struck with the circumstances of this man's melancholy end, and made some enquiries touching his antecedents. The result of these is, that a good deal of sympathy has been, we think, misplaced. The man seems to have been enamoured of a vagabond's life, and on more than one occasion escaped being sent to the work-house, on the plea that he was supported by the charitable confributions of named individuals. We are informed, moreover, that the man died of dysentery, and that the story of his having been for several days and nights wandering about the Maidan, is pure fiction. There is enough of genuine misery in this so-called City of Palaces without making a sensation out of the very ordinary circumstance of a man's not eating because he steadily refused to work.

A LUCKY MISTAKE.—A good story comes from the Central Provinces. A recently-arrived European gentleman was anxious to be introduced to a certain rajah. Not knowing a word of the vernacular, his friend told him that he would be asked the rajah's stereotyped questions regarding his health and the time he had been in the country; to the first, he was tutored to reply, "*bohoth uch-ha*," and to the latter, "*aik-hufta*." To the rajah's first query, the answer was correctly given, but a servant having come in, the rajah enquired regarding the length of time it would take to arrest a noted outlaw who had given much trouble. The recent arrival, thinking that the rajah had addressed him, replied, "*nik-hufta*." On returning home, the rajah sent him a letter appointing him "Captain" of the forces on a salary of Rs. 1,000 per mensem as he had accepted the offer to arrest the outlaw within a week. The astonishment of both gentlemen may be better imagined than described. The Captain held the post for several years and succeeded in the apprehension of the outlaw within the promised time.

ANCIENT INDIAN RECORDS.—A few months ago we directed public attention to an important discovery of valuable historical records of great antiquity in the collectorate archives of Birbhoom—a discovery all the more interesting from the fact that this record-room had already been ransacked by Dr. Hunter whilst collecting the materials for his *Annals of Rural Bengal*. The acute archæological perception of Mr. Commissioner Buckland, aided by the industry and antiquarian zeal of Mr. Macaulay, the Assistant Magistrate of the district, has done much to supplement and perfect Dr. Hunter's labours; and in Macaulay's second report, now before us, we are presented with an amount of valuable and interesting information about the early history of the district, which would utterly astonish any one unacquainted with the important nature of the materials for history which the Indian Governments allow to lie mouldering and unknown in their Mofussil offices. We trust that these discoveries may rouse the authorities to a sense of the responsibility which they incur by neglecting to make any provision for record administration in the country.—*Englishman.*

A NICE PLACE TO HAVE PROPERTY IN.—A correspondent of the *Englishman* writes:—Having had occasion to travel through Goalundo two or three times since the opening of the E. B. Railway terminus there, I have been at my wit's end to understand what made the railway authorities select that particular spot for a terminus, with almost the conviction that in a few years not a vestige of the place would be spared by the Ganges and Berhampooter rivers. On enquiring I learnt that on the west side the Ganges had already cut away between 500 and 600 yards of the bank; and in the north, where both the above-named rivers meet, some 300 yards had been washed away. At this rate another two years will see the whole of the bazaar, the railway station, and the engine-shed at the bottom of the river. Goalundo, you may say, is a sand-bank, and goes entirely under water two years out of three. Government, which had partly built pucka cutcherries, has stopped the work, as last year during the rains there was no means of going near the place except in the boats. During the freshes the current is very strong, forming very dangerous eddies, and steamers are afraid of going there, and avoid the place whenever they can do so. In fact, from what I have heard, the two inland steam-companies take all their freight at Calcutta and Kooshtea, merely because they find it too dangerous to do so at Goalundo; but how how far this is true, I don't know. In theory Goalundo is placed in the proper place at the junction of the two great rivers of India, and I dare say if the anchorage was good, and if steamers and boats had a safe place to put to during bad weather, the place would be in a flourishing state in a few years; but as it is, it is a failure.

THE HOOGHLY FLOATING BRIDGE.

IT is scarcely credible that nothing is known in Calcutta respecting the progress of the Hooghly floating-bridge, beyond the fact that on the 23rd of last August the Government of India addressed the Secretary of State to arrange with Mr. Bradford Leslie for its construction within a period of two years, nearly half of which has since expired. This information was, we believe, elicited by the Chamber of Commerce just six months ago, and is the last that has been heard of the matter. Whether the construction of the bridge has been commenced, whether any arrangements for it were made by the Secretary of State, or whether even that official ever received the letter of the Government of India on the subject, are points upon which, even in official circles, as far as we are aware, no information exists. Why there should be this reticence regarding the building of a bridge, it is difficult to imagine, though we can easily understand that it is a matter in which, if the public do not help themselves, no one will help them. If it suits the interests or the caprice of the Secretary of State to dilly-dally over the matter, there is no one to urge him to greater energy in it. We do not know upon what terms Mr. Leslie went home; but if he is drawing any salary for his services, the delay would probably not be particularly unpleasant to him. But we know nothing on the subject, and no one in India seems to be any wiser. This is the long and the short of the matter. The bridge may be rapidly approaching completion; or it may have been quietly shelved by the Secretary of State. We do know that a Company was prepared to construct the bridge, who would have been interested in seeing the work performed as quickly as possible, and that the Government took the project out of their own hands, ostensibly to secure that promptitude and efficiency for which Government undertakings are so celebrated. There is something equally vexatious and grotesque in the reflection that a great city, the Capital of a great Empire, cannot even build itself a bridge, without operating through an irresponsible minister ten thousand miles away, from whom it has not the power even to ask a question, much less to insist upon diligence and attention to the work. Yet such is the excessive jealousy of private enterprise still entertained by the Government, that this is the case with Calcutta; and notwithstanding her Chambers and her Associations, she has no remedy; no means of even keeping herself acquainted with the progress of a work that is of the highest importance to her commerce.—*Englishman.*

WITH reference to our remarks in yesterday's issue on the subject of the proposed Hooghly Bridge, it may interest our readers to know that in answer to a letter written to him from Calcutta, the Engineer, Mr. Bradford Leslie, wrote as follows under date, London, May 2, 1872:—"I have much pleasure in informing you that the materials for the Hooghly Bridge are now being constructed in this country, and I expect that the bridge will be finished in two years from this date."

THE conveniences and beauties of modern Spiritualism, says an American paper, received a new illustration at a "circle" in Maine. In response to the call of a young woman, the spirit of her deceased lover appeared and demanded to be married to her then and there. A ceremony was performed, and the spiritual wife afterwards set up a claim for the dead man's property.

A CURIOUS QUESTION.—From California comes a strange tale of mistaken identity. A man claims a woman as his wife, and is supported in his claim by a justice of the peace, who says that he married the couple. The woman, however, declares, in the most solemn manner, that she is not the man's wife, but quite another person In the present confused condition of marriage law on the other side of the Atlantic, a mistake on the subject is more excusable than it would be in any country; but, on the other hand, divorce is so easy that to falsely repudiate a marriage is an unnecessary piece of wickedness. But a curious question of the comparative value of evidence is likely to arise on the case. How much testimony on the other side would persuade the court to hand over the woman to the man whom she vows she never married? Perhaps the best thing would be to decree a provisional divorce, and leave future action unfettered.

THE DEATH AND CHARACTER OF A NATIVE CHIEF.

WE learn with sorrow that the Maharajah Sirdar Sing of Bikaneer is dead. He was about 53 years of age, and succeeded his father, Rattun Sing, in 1852. All the Marwarees in Calcutta, who are natives of Bikaneer, have gone into mourning on this account. We are afraid there will be some dispute about the succession to the gaddee. The Maharajah, we find in the recent Administration Report on the Rajpootana States, although married to several wives, had no living legitimate children, several born to him having died shortly after their birth. His Highness has left, however, an illegitimate son, about seven years old, by a slave-girl, who was given in "Daija" by Bunnee Sing Rao, Rajah of Ulwur, with his daughter in 1856. On this girl, her children and relations, the Maharajah lavished nearly all his time and attention, and very much of his money; and his desire to connect them by marriage with the families of the free-born Rajpoots was one of the principal causes which had led to the estrangement and bad feeling which existed between His Highness and his Thakoors. The Maharajah was loyal in his feelings towards the British Government. But he was of a vacillating and undecided nature, and therefore arbitrary and despotic in his rule. He was much under the influence of priests and fakeers. Much of his time was spent in the company of pretended magicians, necromancers, and soothsayers, on whom he bestowed large sums of money. He was always so suspicious that he would not permit some of the most trivial transactions to take place without his knowledge. At the same time, he would not give his Dewan, Pundit Manphool, C.S.I., the chance of bringing them before him. His Highness also permitted the most menial persons to interfere in the affairs of the State, and important cases were often disposed of by a few words sent through a slave. We hope something will be done now to save Bikaneer from misrule and anarchy. It has always been one of the most ill-governed territories in Rajpootana.—*Indian Mirror.*

AN IMPORTANT PRIVY COUNCIL DECISION.

JUDGMENT OF THE LORDS OF THE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL ON THE APPEAL OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY v. DESAI KULLIANRAI HAKOOMUTRAI, FROM THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY; DELIVERED 20TH APRIL, 1872.

PRESENT:—Sir James W. Colvile, Sir Montague Smith, and Sir Robert P. Collier.

The question raised by this appeal was whether the respondent has an hereditary right to receive out of the public revenues of the Presidency of Bombay an annual allowance of Rs. 1,274-4-2, notwithstanding an order of the Government, dated the 28th November, 1861, which declared it to be a mere personal allowance, and as such resumable; and that it was to cease on the death of the then recipient—the respondent's father.

The respondent is Desai of the Pergunnah of Broach. His office, once important, is now a mere sinecure, its functions being exercised by other officers. But such as it is, it is admitted to be held by him, together with an Inam village enjoyed with it, by hereditary right. The allowance in question is, however, not a necessary incident to the office of Desai, nor is it held by the same title as the village. His case as to it is that upwards of a century ago the then native ruler of Guzerat conferred upon one of his ancestors, and predecessors in the office of Desai, as a reward for distinguished service, the grant of a palkhi or palanquin, together with the allowance in question, the latter being the sum fixed for the palkhi expenses, and charged on the land revenues of the Pergunnah of Broach. He alleges that this grant was confirmed by the different dynasties who have since ruled in Guzerat, and finally by the British Government in 1808; and he insists that the allowance thus enjoyed is hereditary in his family, and now irrevocable by the Government.

The case made by the Government in answer to this claim, as stated at page 10 of the Record, is that the palkhi right was not granted for Desaiship service; that it is not of the nature of an ordinary Inam; that it was granted to the original holder personally, and was liable to cease on his death; and that to allow, or not to allow, such a right depends on the pleasure of Government. The only issue settled in the cause was whether the right claimed was perpetual, or whether the Government was competent to make it cease whenever they pleased to do so.

The Zilla Judge, who tried the cause in the first instance, determined this issue in favour of Government, and dismissed the suit; his decision was reversed, and a decree made in favour of the respondent by a Division Bench of the High Court of Bombay; and the present appeal is against that decree.

The grounds of the judgment of the High Court are thus summed up by Mr. Justice Tucker:—"I consider, then, that the plaintiff is entitled to succeed in this suit (1) because, in the absence of the original deed of conveyance or grant, the long enjoyment of plaintiff's ancestors, during four generations successively, and for a period of more than a century, creates a legitimate presumption that the allowance was conferred on the original grantee and his heirs; and (2) because the uninterrupted enjoyment of plaintiff's grandfather and father, under the order made by the Government of Bombay on the 7th February, 1803, which extended from that date to 1856, gave to the plaintiff a statutory and indefeasible title.

Their Lordships propose to deal, in the first instance, with the second of these propositions; but before doing so, they will shortly review the proceedings of the British Government with reference to the allowance claimed, because the effect of those proceedings has an important bearing upon both propositions.

The territory of which Broach forms part was annexed, with the rest of Guzerat, to the Mogul Empire, by Akbar in 1572, and, from that time to 1685, was governed by a Nawab or Soubahdar. The sovereignty over it then passed to the Mahrattas, and seems to have been exercised by the Gaekwar until 1772. In that year Broach was taken by the British, and was held by the East India Company until 1783, when it was ceded to Scindhia. That Mahratta power held it until 1803, when it finally became British territory, under one of the treaties concluded with Dowlut Rao Sciudhia. The office of Desai appears to have been held by the respondent's ancestors during all these changes of dynasty. His grandfather, Dowlutrai, was found in possession of it by the British in 1803; and it would appear from the Exhibits C. 42, C. 43, and C. 44 (pp. 39 to 41 of the Record), continued to receive the emoluments of office which he had previously received (including for some time the palkhi allowance), but subject to the condition of submitting to the orders which the Government of Bombay might pass respecting any increase or reduction of them. On the 31st of May, 1807, the Revenue Commissioners at Broach made their report to Governor Jonathan Duncan, upon several matters previously referred to them, which included the claims of the Desais in the territories in question. That document was not produced in the Court below, and the High Court has drawn various inferences, unfavourable to Government, from its non-production. It has, however, been brought before their Lordships in the Supplemental Record; and has been treated as part of the evidence in the cause.

One of the papers forming the appendix to this Report, No. 51, is entitled "Statement of the income assigned to the Desais of the Broach Pergunnah, as taken from separate statements given in by each under their respective signatures." From this it appears that what Dowlutrai claimed was an Inam village, under a grant to his ancestor, Khooshalrai, from the Gaekwar, in A.H. 1140, corresponding with 1727-8; the palkhi allowance in question; rights in certain Passaita land; and some other customary allowances or perquisites in money or in kind. The recommendations of the Commissioners in the body of the report were (par. 34) that the last-mentioned allowances and perquisites should be abolished or reduced; that the right of Desai Dowlutrai's family to the Inam village should be acknowledged; and that they should, for the present, be allowed to hold their passaita land, subject to such arrangements as Government might think fit to adopt for restoring to the State all illegally alienated land.

Nothing was there expressly said about the palkhi allowance; but it may be included in the general recommendation contained in these words:—"The amount of such of these (*i.e.*, those fees and emoluments), as Government may be of opinion they (the

ties between the two countries would thus be strengthened and confirmed.

10. That your petitioners earnestly deprecate the spirit of any policy which would discourage the European element in this country as suicidal in its effect on the security of the British Empire in India, and most adverse to the growth of the constitutional liberties of this country.

11. That your petitioners are firmly persuaded that they have only to represent the injustice of the policy set forth in the Despatch of the Secretary of State for India to have its evident misapprehensions and errors corrected; and your petitioners therefore pray that the disabilities under which they have been placed by the abovementioned Despatch of the Secretary of State for India may be at once removed, and that your Hon. House may afford the Uncovenanted Service such relief in regard to furlough rules as may seem most expedient.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

Mr. Northam in continuation said :—

"Now, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, I have no doubt that many will think that I have no *locus standi* at this meeting, and that I have no reason or necessity to bother my head upon the subject of the Despatch of the Secretary of State, because it doesn't propose to shoulder me out of my position, and that I had better go and mind my own business. Well, Sir, these gentlemen, if any such there be, are quite welcome to that opinion; though I hope to show, if it has not already been shown, that it contains anything but a fairsighted view of the case. Many of the Committee know my view of the probabilities and possibilities that may follow in the train of this somewhat remarkable document. If I were an Uncovenanted Servant of the Government, I should not feel so very greatly alarmed, because I consider a great portion of the Despatch must, from the necessities of the case, be practically inoperative, and I should indulge in the hope that in the future, wiser, and more just, counsels would prevail. But, still, Sir, I may be wrong. What I plainly see is that if the principles and policy of this Despatch of the Duke of Argyll's be followed up, and persisted in by future Governments, a great injustice—a monstrous wrong—will be inflicted on the European and East Indian portion of the Uncovenanted Service of India (*applause*). Any one reading that Despatch can see that the intention, whether founded in ignorance or not, is to subject that section of the service to a pressure from below and a pressure from above, and I almost think with the Chairman that it may be possibly pressed out altogether. Then it would come to pass that the descendants of its members would have to compete with, and shoulder the descendants of, non-officials for posts independent of Government, and you may possibly now see why all European and Anglo-Indian subjects should join in a protest against the bare enunciation of such a principle, against the bare declaration of such a policy (*applause,*) not that I wish for a moment to support the pernicious principle which deprecates competition among all Europeans for all posts and petitions, but I object to Europeans being pressed out by natives, simply because they are natives. Let all classes have fair dealing, let there be no disabilities which will turn away a large section of the community from Government doors, that they may be found thundering away at those of their neighbours (*applause*). This, then, is one of the reasons why I feel justified in responding to the request to take part in these proceedings. I am not unmindful, Sir, of the warning that short speeches were to be the order of the morning, and I am afraid that that warning has somewhat cramped the expression of what I meant to convey as my opinion in this matter; but permit me just one moment to tell you that I have my most strenuous opposition to the principle and policy of this Despatch on the reasons mentioned in the tenth paragraph of this petition :—That your petitioners earnestly deprecate the spirit of any policy which would discourage the European element in this country as suicidal in its effect on the security of the British Empire in India, and most adverse to the growth of the constitutional liberties of this country. I regard a steadily increasing European element in the population of this country as the keystone of British power and success in India, and anything that tends to limit or discourage that element shall meet my very humble but strenuous opposition (*applause*). And for this reason I propose the resolution and the adoption of the petition which I have already read to you."

The above resolution was seconded by Mr. Hamilton and likewise carried. The draft of petition met the entire approval of the meeting.

III. Proposed by Mr. Nestor, seconded by Mr. Taylor, and carried unanimously, that a committee be formed with a view to signatures to the foregoing memorial and petition being obtained; that Messrs. C. W. Priestley, J. E. Howard, J. Northam and A. Anthony be elected for the said Committee; and that the memorial and petition be kept open for signature for a period not exceeding one month from this date. Mr. Fitzgerald, after moving that copies of these proceedings with memorial and petition be sent to certain journals for publication, remarked that the Duke of Argyll's policy reminded him of a story told of John Kemble, the celebrated actor. Making a professional tour and putting up at the hotel of a country town, Mr. Kemble had his shoes stolen. His servant on discovering the theft evinced considerable uneasiness, knowing there would be great difficulty in procuring another pair to fit his master's gouty feet, not to speak of the tremendous scolding he felt sure he was in for. It was, therefore, with some diffidence and hesitation he communicated the bad tidings to the choleric actor. To the servant's great relief, however, Mr. Kemble received the account of his loss very good humouredly.—"Never mind John," said he, "it can't be helped; thieves will be thieves, the theft of my shoes will certainly put me to inconvenience. Still the greatest harm I can wish the thief is that the shoes may fit him. Eh! John!" Just so; the greatest harm we could wish the Duke of Argyll is that his policy as regards the Uncovenanted Service may be fully and completely carried into effect. Let the Anglo-Indian element be entirely eliminated from that service, and let the posts, hitherto held by Anglo-Indians, be filled up by natives, pure and simple, and I doubt not but that His Grace will have to wait only a very short time before he finds himself involved in such a sea of troubles, that, even by comparison, an acute attack of gout would be only a small matter indeed.

After votes of thanks to Messrs. J. E. Howard and A. Anthony for the very able manner in which they have prepared the drafts of the petition and memorial respectively, and to Mr. Hammond for the manner in which he has carried out the duties of Secretary, and to the Chairman, the meeting dissolved.—*Pioneer.*

THE "MAIDS OF DUNDEE."

(*Spectator*, May 4.)

THERE is, we fancy, but little reason, or rather there is but one reason, for the kind of consternation created in some quarters by the recent strikes among servants. If there were any cause to apprehend the introduction into this country of the feeling so general in America and the Colonies, the dislike to household service as service, independent of all questions of pay, treatment, or food—the notion that this method of getting a livelihood involves humiliation, and that it should be avoided even at the sacrifice of comfort—then indeed we should be on the verge of a social revolution. We should either have to import dark servants, Chinese being the best; or to concede social equality, every servant being placed in the position governesses occupy now; or to face the annoying change involved in a scheme of life under which servants would be almost entirely dispensed with. The first alternative would be injurious to the future of the country, the second will be resisted as long as possible, and the third would involve frightful expense, our system of architecture being entirely unadapted to any form of hotel life, as well as to any system of service by out-door contractors. You can live in Vienna without servants, but not in London or Bristol. There is, however, very little danger of such a revolution. The conditions essential to successful strikes are absent, and the utmost that employers have to dread is a concession or two which may irritate, but which will scarcely embarrass them. In-door men-servants, to begin with, have no chance in combination, because they never can make themselves absolutely necessary, never assume a position in which the competition of female labour is absolutely impossible. Nobody really wants footmen. They are maintained for the sake of caste as much as anything else, and the vainest of aristocrats if provoked beyond endurance would not hesitate five minutes about getting rid of the lot, would replace the men by women, and would find the household duty go on rather better than before. That has been done before now, and is done always in many cities of the Union, and the possibility is a final check upon a revolt of the men-servants, who, moreover, are for the most part extremely well off and contented, their only genuine grievances being *cæsii*, disagreeable sleeping arrangements, and separation from their families, the last a misfortune they share with entire services, like the officers of the Navy. They can and very often do save money, and if they do not drink, live in old age in great comfort and respectability. The out-door servants, on the other hand—with the exception of London coachmen, who are on the whole better off than any corresponding class in the country—do in some places suffer; but their grievances as stated at Leamington are remediable, resolving themselves into two, that they are insufficiently paid, and that they ought to be lodged out-of-doors with their wives and families. The cry about pay is partly true, the men getting positively less than most skilled artisans—and a good gardener or groom is a skilled artisan—and getting it in a form which does not enable them to gratify the natural ambition of saving for themselves; and the proposal about lodging, which seems to be growing in favour, is neither oppressive nor unreasonable. It could be accepted very readily, if the Union would make it a principle that an out-door servant dismissed must surrender his cottage within a specified time. In a large establishment in the country it would only come to maintaining three or four lodges instead of one—an arrangement which Anglo-Indians and Italians do not find annoying, and in small establishments the groom or gardener might as well live in the village as anywhere else. The rest of the fight is all about wages, and will end in the usual way, in a gradual rise going on till an out-door post is such an object of desire that excessive competition prohibits any further rise,—a point which, now that labourers send their sons to school, will be very speedily attained.

It is, however, the women servants who just now are most numerous, and most aggrieved, and most noisy; but their combination is not, we imagine, seriously to be dreaded. They are weighted by the necessity for securing homes. They will not go to the Union under any circumstances, if only because they could not get places from thence, and if they carry out the Dundee threat, and all strike at once, that would be their almost inevitable destination. Receiving their wages as they do, mainly in food, lodging, and warmth, all conceded in England on a scale so liberal that a female servant who marries generally sacrifices physical comfort, they cannot save enough cash to keep them in idleness for any length of time, while they are entirely without the means of coercing or persuading competitors from the country, who once in-doors, would be as safe as their mistresses. Living so much apart, they are not much under the influence of their fellow-servants' opinion; while they are, as the Dundee orators admitted, very much under that of their employers. Every woman who spoke admitted in the funniest way that wherever the "missus" was evil the housemaid was sure to betray the Union, and wherever the "missus" chatted, the servant became a "despisable" traitor. Nor are their grievances such as to justify or to provoke very desperate resolutions. There exists, we believe, in Scotland a long standing quarrel about food, the mistresses striving hard to maintain the old-world system of supplying everything but flesh meat; but in England servants are, as a rule, admirably fed, twice as well fed even in poor households as they could be at home, so well fed that in the larger households the habit of feeding servants is gradually being superseded by a payment enabling them to feed themselves. The work, no doubt, in small households is hard and harassing; but it is in the power of employers to remedy part of this grievance by leaving their servents a little more alone, abstaining from that system of supervision and "driving" of which the Dundee girls complain so bitterly, and which, we suspect, is to many middle-class mistresses at once an occupation and an amusement. A little more abstinence from control, a little more content with result as distinguished from method, a little more kindliness as to evening leisure would, we are convinced, remove five-sixths of this grievance, which after all exists in the lot of all who are living by their own exertions. Everybody either is or thinks himself a trifle overworked. This driving is by far the most serious of all the servants' complaints, but then also it is by far the most remediable one, being, as it is, entirely within the mistresses' discretion. No strike is probable for a cause so easy to remove, nor, we suspect, will there be any serious effort to secure the regular "Sunday out," home influence, such as it is, being dead against a system which leaves the young women unprotected for a whole day. The mothers will object to that quite as much as the mistresses, and it will, we suspect, after a hot dispute, be very quietly dropped. And finally, the grand grievance of all, the question of dress, is too small to be an occasion for active hostilities between employers and employed. Not one of the Dundee servants at their recent meetings could give a reason for her dislike of the cap, nor would mistresses straitened for household help fight for permission to make their servant-girls look pretty, the only effect of the much hated head-gear. The unreality of the fuss made upon this point is indeed demonstrated by the absurd compromise accepted with such delight at Dundee, namely, that if employers insist on the cap they should provide it, or in other words, should increase wages by about six shillings a year. As to dress, the servants in country towns have no doubt a grievance, being worried by their employers about their ribbons through a feeling of caste out of place in modern manners; but the London compromise, being quite satisfactory and entirely harmless, is sure to be ultimately adopted everywhere. The servant dresses at home to please her mistress's taste, and out-of-doors to please her own, and as her courting is done out-of-doors, is reasonably contented. There will be no strike about that or anything else, unless it be wages, which, though they have risen and are rising, have probably not reached their limit. The desire for wages, for money to save, is undoubtedly increasing, as education advances and the age of marriage is pushed back, and we suspect we are as yet far from the point at which it can be gratified no further. A system of increase with length of service will, we are convinced, at last be introduced, and in all but the smallest households board wages will become universal. The servants will like them because they add so immensely to their power of saving—the addition is more than cent. per cent.—and the mistresses will accede to them as a protection at once from worry and waste. If Servants' Unions are ever formed, and are managed with any brains at all, that is the cardinal change upon which they will insist, and upon one condition they could carry it with ease. If they can make it an etiquette to protect the employers' food as rigidly as his spoons—the honesty of servants about things of value is really wonderful, quite as great as the honesty of their employers'—the system would be popular at once, and while doubling the value of wages as resources for the future, would indefinitely smooth the relation between employer and employed. The greatest trouble of ordinary households, that of catering for people with the appetites of workers and the fastidiousness of idlers, would be at once removed. This, an increase of wages rendered less burdensome by the abolition of payment in kind, will, we suspect, be the only serious change effected in our time, unless indeed the English labouring class should be stricken with a mania for emigration, and even that would operate very gradually. It takes many ships and much money to carry away even the increment of our population.

PARLIAMENTARY ELOQUENCE.

(*Saturday Review*, May 4.)

"To those who remember my first years in Parliament, the difference cannot but appear extreme in point of talent and eloquence. To say nothing of the older names, Lord North, Dunning, Wedderburne, Barré, there are no more Fox, Pitt, Burke, Windham; and poor Whitbread, with all his coarseness, had an Anglicanism about him that rendered him a valuable ingredient in a British House of Commons." Thus wrote Wilberforce in 1821. English eloquence, he feared, was dying out, and even Whitbread, who has been described as "a rough speaker, who spoke as if he had a pot of porter at his lips, and all his words came through it," was beginning in his eyes to look like a giant among the pigmies of the new generation. Two years later, Mr. Charles Butler, applying the remark of a Roman critic on Cicero and his times, observed that no member of either House of Parliament whom Lord North did not see, or who did not see Lord North, would be ranked among the orators of this country. Mr. Massey suggests that a contemporary of Lord North might perhaps have said the same of Sir Robert Walpole; and a writer in the recent number of the *Quarterly Review* seems disposed to think that the observation would equally hold good if Lord Palmerston were substituted for North or Walpole. The fact is that, down to the present time, there has been an unfailing succession of speakers who, among their contemporaries at least, have had the reputation of being great orators. They came in clusters, and though there may have been an interval between each, in which the old lights were dying out without apparently new ones appearing to supply their place, yet there has never been an utter blank. Each group of orators has been within sight and hearing of that which preceded it, and some of the older men have always survived long enough to form a connecting link between the old school and the new. It is possible that, from one cause or another, Parliamentary eloquence may now be declining; a process of deterioration may have commenced, of which the result will hereafter be painfully apparent; but for the present at any rate, we have still amongst us some speakers who will compare not unfavourably with those of any previous generation. The writer in the *Quarterly* does his best to be hopeful, but perhaps his hopefulness is rather forced. He says he will not despair of the Commonwealth, but he rather hints that he could if he liked, and that it is more politeness than faith that prevents him from doing so. He believes that England is still replete with intellectual life, and there never was a more appreciating public, "so appreciating, indeed, that, in default of real genius, it is often content to put up with the counterfeit article." It may be doubted whether this is the sort of appreciation which is likely to encourage true eloquence; and the writer admits that there are certainly no rising orators in view. Still he is hopeful on principle, and the logic of his article, which is historical, almost forces him to be so. Down to the present time, at least, the succession of orators has never failed, and if it fails now, it will be for the first time. As Wilberforce feared that English oratory was about to fall below the level even of Whitbread, so there may be some middle-aged gentleman of our own day who is miserable in the thought that the next generation of his countrymen will have nothing equal to the "Anglicanisms" of Mr. Ayrton. Wilberforce, who does not mention Canning or Brougham, might have taken comfort if he had known that the line of orators would be carried on by Lyndhurst, Peel, Derby, Russell, Ellenborough, Disraeli, Gladstone, and Bright. It is not incredible that any Crabb Robinson who is now at school or college may live to hear speeches quite up to the mark, not only of Mr. Ayrton, but even of Mr. Gladstone.

There is perhaps nothing more difficult than to form a correct idea of the actual force of a speech as it was delivered from reading a report of it. Even if it is a good report, so much must necessarily depend on the voice, gestures, and animation of the speaker, that the bare record of his words conveys at the best a very imperfect conception of the effect of the oration. The speech which reads best in type is not always that which is most effective with an audience, and vigorous intonation and intensity of manner often atone for literary deficiencies. And of course the difficulty of appreciating a speech properly is increased when the report is a bad one. If we were to judge merely by such reports as have come down to us, we should be obliged to place Burke far above Pitt as an orator. We have only loose fragments or bald transcripts of Pitt's speeches, but Burke himself revised his own speeches, and they were published in full. The result, however, of being badly reported is not altogether to the disadvantage of a speaker, since like the mist on the mountains, it leaves a good deal to the imagination. When we do not know what an orator who was thought to be a great man in his own day really said, we are bound to think that it must have been something very wonderful to produce such an effect, and thus mythical force and power are attributed to him. There is perhaps even greater risk of being misled if we trust too implicitly to the recorded impressions of contemporaries. A speech with which we agree is apt to be thought a much finer speech than one which runs counter to our opinions or sympathies. When Lord Monboddo said that Pitt spoke, Fox barked, and Lord North screamed and groaned, it is not perhaps unreasonable to infer that he preferred Pitt's argument to that of Fox or North. Wilberforce was probably influenced by a similar reason when he declared that Pitt's speech on the Hastings Impeachment question was "astonishing, and the finest he ever delivered." It pleased Burke, too. "Sir," he said, "the right honourable gentleman and I have often been opposed to one another, but his speech to-night has neutralized my opposition; nay, sir, he has dulcified me." If Pitt had not discovered reasons for assenting to the impeachment which he had formerly opposed, perhaps the speech might have been less warmly appreciated. Before attempting to decide whether there has been any falling off in Parliamentary eloquence, it would be well to have some definition of what is meant by eloquence. Is it persuasiveness? Is it to be tested by the applause with which it is received, or by its influence on a division? Fox affected to have a simple theory on the subject. If a speech read well, it was certain, he said, to be a bad speech. What he meant, no doubt, was that the elaborate polishing of a speech so as to make it read smoothly implies premeditation, and is fatal to the glow and spontaniety which are essential to genuine oratory. Pitt used to argue that eloquence was in the audience rather than in the speaker; and Mr. Gladstone has paraphrased the remark in a meteorological metephor about the orator absorbing in vapour what he pours forth in a flood. We should be disposed to say that eloquence consists in making a highly interesting and impressive statement; but this result may be due sometimes to one cause, sometimes to another, sometimes to a combination of causes, such as the intrinsic interest of the subject, the voice and manner of the speaker, and an opportune sympathy or excitement on the part of the audience. It is obvious that a speech is something very different from a spoken essay, and that sympathy between the speaker and his audience is one of the first conditions of success. It would be premature to say that Parliamentary eloquence is dying out, but there can be no doubt, we think, that for better or for worse, it is changing its character; and this change is simply due to the fact that the Parliamentary audience is very different now from what it was at the beginning of the present century.

We have only to observe the revolution which has taken place in the character of the House of Commons to understand the different conditions under which debating is now carried on as compared with debating in the pre-Reform period. In the first place, Parliamentary oratory is losing its directness, and with its directness not a little of its personal character. A speaker addresses himself not so much to the benches around him as to the world outside; he has constantly to reflect how his speech will read in the papers, and what will be thought of it by the newspaper critics, and especially by his constituents. On the other hand, members cannot afford to surrender themselves to the spell of eloquence. They have to think of their seats, of the questions that will be asked at the next election, and the reasons they will be able to give for their votes. While a great speech is being delivered they have to keep cool and try to conjecture how it will go down with the country. They are like brokers at market—they are to consult, not their own tastes and feelings, but those of the public. In the old House of Commons the Minister or the leader of the Opposition had to deal with a small knot of influential men who held a certain number of seats, and who voted or gave orders how their nominees should vote as they pleased; and the *argumentum ad hominem* was proportionately powerful. It was worth while for an orator to exert himself to the utmost to put them into good humour, to tickle them, to rouse them by burning appeals; for their votes would be given according to the mood they were in when the division was called. There was no afterthought on the part either of the speaker or his audience, and they could both give themselves up to the spirit of the hour. The speaker was stimulated by the obvious effect he was producing; the only people he had to concern himself with were those before him, and it was enough if he produced an immediate impression which should settle the impending division. We do not mean to say that speeches have no longer a direct personal effect in the House of Commons, but only that this effect is necessarily much diminished. A speech which is delivered in an earnest, expressive manner will usually be taught to be a more attractive and convincing speech than if it were delivered in a rough, clumsy way, with stuttering and stammering. But at the same time, the effect of the personal qualities of oratory, of a good voice, appearance, and manner, must necessarily be greater in the case of an audience which yields to the impulse of the moment than of an audience which has to ask itself what will be thought of the speech by those who read it coldly in the newspapers. It is impossible not to see that the orators of a former day relied to a great extent on the arts, and even tricks, of style and manner which are calculated to produce an immediate effect, especially at a time of excitement, although they will not bear critical reflection. The Reporters' Gallery has been fatal to a certain kind of high-flown, artificial rhetoric. Sheil was called the Kean of oratory, and there is a good deal of Rolla and of both the Surfaces in Sheridan's harangues. Any body who now attempted to speak as Sheil or Sheridan or even as Burke sometimes spoke, would be set down as a buffoon. It is not a discouraging symptom that Irish eloquence has apparently had its day. Fifty years ago Sir P. O'Brien and Mr. Butt might have had a better chance of being appreciated. The growing loquacity of the House of Commons is necessarily prejudicial to a high style of speaking; for it establishes a low average of loose, vapid, sloppy talk, to which men who are capable of better things are too often tempted to descend. Formerly a great debate was confined to the chief men who kept each other up to a certain standard of dignity and elevation. It is possible, however, that the excessive talkativeness of the present House of Commons, in becoming intolerable, may help to cure itself. This is perhaps a transition period between the old school of Parliamentary eloquence and a new school which has yet to be created. In becoming more popular, political oratory will certainly be stripped of many of its graces, but it may possibly in the course of time acquire new qualities of a higher order. Henceforth the orator must address himself not to a select circle, but more directly to the people, and it is to be hoped that the demagogues will not have the platform altogether to themselves.

THE following story is told about the last Duke of Argyll. The late Colonel M——, C.B., called on the father of the present Duke of Argyll at Inverary Castle, and was told by the servant that he was not at home. "Where is he?" said Colonel M——. "He's awa'—awa'" was Donald's hesitating reply—"awa' weshin' himsel'!" The Duke was at a watering-place for sea bathing.

THE people in the east of Hungary have an easy way of managing matrimonial affairs. In the spring of the year a fair is held of the marriageable young men and women. The young women are brought to the fair dressed in their best and their father bring what fortune they can conveniently spare. The men now appear on the scene and try to show off their horsemanship to the best advantage. The fathers next take up the matter, and then a regular bargain is carried on. The father of the intended bridegroom asks the father of the would-be bride what he has to give his daughter, depreciates the articles that are put forward for his inspection. At last the bargain is struck, a priest goes through the form of marriage, and the bride sets out with her husband for her new home.

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